The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2935. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1891. SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER

Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £ 580,000.

LONDON:
Head Office.....40, Threadneedle Street.
West End Office.....25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 4½ per Cent. per Annum
" 6 " 3½ " "
" 3 " 2½ " "
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

E. W. RUTTER, Manager. [10

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital..... £1,000,000
Subscribed Capital..... £ 500,000

Head Office:—Hongkong.

Court of Directors.

D. Gillies, Esq. | ChowTung Shang, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. | W. Wotton, Esq.
C. J. Hirst, Esq. | Quan Hoi Chuen, Esq.

A. B. McKEAN, Acting Chief Manager.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Esq.—Messrs. Dent Palmer & Co.
JOHN BUTTERY, Esq.—Messrs. John Buttery & Co.
C. B. STUART-WORTLEY, Esq., M.P., for Hallam.
G. W. F. PLAYFAIR, Manager.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE, SHANGHAI.
Hsü Fü Yuen, Esq. | Lim Kwan King, Esq.
Ma Kie Tchong, Esq. | Chu Ming Siang, Esq.
Tong Kwei Sung, Esq.

J. D. THORBURN, Manager pro. tem.

THE Head Office now receives Money on deposit and makes advances on Goods in neutral Godowns, and upon other securities, on terms to be had on application.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1891. [1166

Insurances.

THE FUNDS OF THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE ARE invested entirely within the British Dominions and are thus free from the complications which might arise in time of war. They now amount to Seven Millions Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent in the last 25 years.

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents, Hongkong.
932—1]

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES on favourable terms.

Current rates and a guaranteed Bonus equal to that paid by the local Offices.

GEORGE R. STEVENS & Co., Agents.
No. 2, Queen's Road, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 31st March, 1891. [514

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [66

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000, EQUAL TO $833,333.33
RESERVE FUND $318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. | LO YEUK MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1885. [1178

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [816

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS of the above Club will be held in the CITY HALL on FRIDAY, the 11th September proximo, at 4 P.M.

BUSINESS.

Notice of the Business to be transacted has been sent by post to each Member of the Club. Any Member who has not received such notice is requested to communicate at once with

T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1891. [1159

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE SHAMEEN HOTEL AND LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

IT is hereby notified that Mr. CHARLES MOONEY, who for some time past has been temporarily acting as Secretary, is no longer in the employ of the above-named Company.

Until further notice, all communications referring to the Company's business should be addressed to the Undersigned.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. FRASER-SMITH, Chairman.
5, Pedder's Hill,
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1891. [1186

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING for the purpose of receiving the Committee's Report for the Past Season and electing the Committee and Officers for the coming Season, will be held at the PAVILION on MONDAY, the 7th September, at 5 P.M.

ARTHUR K. TRAVERS, Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1891. [1161

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

ISSUE OF $500,000 FIVE AND A HALF DOLLARS PER CENT. MORTGAGE DEBENTURES OF $250 EACH.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of $500,000 in 5½ per cent. Mortgage Debentures of $250 each. The debentures are issued in order to repay the money temporarily borrowed by the Company.

The loan will be secured by a floating first charge on the undertaking of the Company and all its property present and future, including any eventual increase of capital for the time being.

The Debentures are issued at par, but any application containing an offer of a premium will receive consideration at the hands of the Directors, but this shall not affect the right of the Directors to accept any tender they may see fit. No tenders will be accepted below par.

The Debentures will be issued bearing a face value of $250 each made payable to bearer and carrying interest from the 1st day of October, 1891 at the rate of 5½ per centum per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October at the Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong, or its branches, at the current rate of Exchange upon presentation of the Coupons attached to the debenture. The terms of subscription for each debenture are as follows:—$5 per cent. on application and the balance on 1st day of October, 1891.

Where no allotment is made the actual amount paid will be returned in full without any deduction but without any interest, and where the number of debentures allotted is less than the number applied for the surplus will be credited in reduction of the amount payable on allotment and any excess returned. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render the allotment liable to cancellation and previous payments to forfeiture.

The debentures shall be redeemable at par in the amounts and at the time following, *i.e.*—$100,000 thereof on 1st day of October, 1894. $100,000 thereof on 1st day of October, 1897. As to the remaining $300,000 the Company may redeem the same at any one of the times and in any one of the modes following, namely—they may pay off $150,000 on the 1st October, 1899 and $150,000 on the 1st October, 1901, or they may pay off the whole sum of $300,000 on the 1st October, 1899, or they may pay off the whole sum of $300,000 on the 1st October, 1901 at their option.

The numbers of such debentures as will be paid off will be drawn for at the periods aforesaid and public notice will be given of the day and time fixed for each drawing at least Seven days before such drawing.

Tenders in the annexed form should be filled up and sent to the Company's Secretary on or before the 15th day of September, 1891 accompanied by a deposit of $5 per cent. upon each debenture applied for.

The form and conditions of the debentures can be seen at the Company's Office and at the office of Messrs. Wotton and Deacon, the Company's Solicitors.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EDWARD OSBORNE, Secretary.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1891.

[FORM OF APPLICATION FOR DEBENTURES.]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

Issue of $500,000 Five and a half Dollars per centum Mortgage Debentures.

To the Directors of
The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

Gentlemen,—I beg to tender for..... Mortgage debentures of $250 of the above issue at.....per cent. premium in the terms of the Prospectus issued by you dated the 18th day of August, 1891, on which I have paid the required deposit of $12½ per debenture, and I undertake to accept the same or any less number you may allot to me and to make the remaining payments in respect thereof on allotment.

Your Obedient Servant,

Name
Address
Occupation
Date.....

The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Company, Limited.

RECEIVED the.....day of..... 1891 of Mr. the sum of $..... being a deposit of $12½ per debenture on..... debentures in the above named Company.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
1184]

Intimations.

SHOOTING SEASON, 1891.
FOR SALE.

ELEY'S GREEN, BLUE and BROWN } CARTRIDGE CASES.
ELEY'S NEW DAMP-PROOF }
PIGON and WILKS ALLIANCE POWDER.
FELT, CLOTH and GREASE-PROOF WADS.
NEWCASTLE CHILLED and ORDINARY SHOT.
GUN IMPLEMENTS and SPORTING SUNDRIES.
SPORTING CARTRIDGES, loaded to order.
DOUBLE BARRELLED FOWLING PIECES.
MARTINI-HENRI RIFLES, WINCHESTER REPEATING CARBINES.
SMITH & WESSON'S REVOLVERS.
SHOOTING SUITS, STOCKINGS, HATS, BOOTS, &c.

LANE CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1891. [39

SHANGHAI, *7, Foochow Road,*
LONDON, *101, Leadenhall Street.*

AGENCIES AT ALL THE PRINCIPAL TREATY PORTS OF CHINA.

ESTD. 1864.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Hongkong—13, Queen's Road. [16

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL AND NAUTICAL BOOKS.

REED'S ENGINEER'S GUIDE.
Hutton's Practical Engineer's Guide.
Winton's Modern Steam Practice and Engineering.
Pocock's Model Engine Making.
Horn's Iron and Steel Manufacture.
Wylie's Iron and Steel Founding.
Slingo and Brooker's Electrical Engineering.
Gray's Absolute Measurement of Electricity and Magnetism.
Hospitalier's Electrician's Pocket Book.
Bottone's Electrical Instrument Making for Amateurs.
Moncell on Electro-Magnets.
Bale's Handbook for Steam Users.
Spretson's Practical Treatise on Casting and Founding.
Thompson's Dynamo Electric Machinery.
Seaton's Manual of Marine Engineering.
Kemp's Handbook of Electrical Testing.
Mackrow's Shipbuilder's Pocket Book.
Jamieson's Test Book of the Steam Engine.
Traill on Steam Boilers.
Thurston's Iron and Steel Shipbuilding.
Instructions for Measuring Surveyors.
Dr. Doberck's Law of Storms in the Eastern Seas.
Major General Palmer on Typhoons.
Norrie's Epitome of Navigation.
Inman's Nautical Tables.
Pausch's Illustrated Marine Encyclopœdia.
Lecky's Wrinkles in Navigation.
Raper's Navigation.
Bedford's Sailor's Pocket Book.
Clarke's (J. Ambrose) The New Navigation.
Davis' Azimuth Tables.
Burdwood's do.
Lee's Laws of Shipping and Insurance.
Goodfellow's Cargo Measurer.
Bergen's Navigation.
International Code of Signals.
Book of Flags, House Flags and Funnels.
Morris' Elementary Navigation.
Lecky's The Danger Angle.
Engineers Extra First Class Examination.
Bergen's Seamanship.
Donaldson's Drawing and Rough Sketching for Marine Engineers.
Paasch's From Keel to Truck.
Brassey's Naval Annual.

W. POWELL & CO.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE
(NOW PROCEEDING)
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

INCLUDING MARINBURK Co.'s FURNITURE *UNDER COST.*

W. POWELL & CO.

Hongkong 2nd September, 1891 [6

CARMICHAEL & Co., LD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS—TOBACCO AND CIGAR IMPORTERS, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS;—NAUTICAL, ENGINEERING, and ELECTRICAL.
OUTFITTING;—A select, but inexpensive Stock.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES in great variety.
AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND and CANADIAN DAIRY PRODUCE.

CARMICHAEL & CO., LTD.
18, Praya Central, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1891. [1168

ROBERT LANG & CO.

NEW HATS.

BLACK, GREY AND BROWN FELTS
SINGLE TERAI HATS
(ALL SHADES).
STRAW AND PITH HATS.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1891 [136

MOUTRIE, ROBINSON & CO.

(From T. Broadwood & Sons and Collard & Collard),
THE PIANO, ORGAN AND MUSIC WAREHOUSE,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL,
and at London, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.

PIANOS SPECIALLY MADE FOR THIS CLIMATE AND GUARANTEED.
MONTHLY PAYMENTS OR HIRE.

TUNING—REPAIRS.

Instruments made equal to new. Large experience, all Machinery, trained men and Work guaranteed.

OLD PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

15 YEARS extensive experience in China, and the only firm of trained and practical people devoting themselves entirely to the Music and Musical Instrument Trade. [789

CRUICKSHANK & CO., LD.,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
AND
Commission Agents.

JUST LANDED A FRESH LOT OF TOBACCOES.

"OLD RIP,"
"RICHMOND GEM,"
"OUR BOYS,"
"VERGINIA FLAKE,"
"CARTE BLANCHE,"
"POSTILLION CAVENDISH,"
"WILL'S BIRD'S EYE,"
"THREE CASTLES,"
and
"GOLDEN CLOUD."

CIGARS.

Comparis de General's most popular brands, in good condition always in stock.
Hongkong, 11th August, 1891. [27

Intimations.

CHINA MERCHANTS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1886.

10TH DRAWING.

INTEREST DUE and DRAWN BONDS of this Loan will be PAYABLE at the Offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on and after the 1st day of September, 1891.

List of Drawn Bonds can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
Agents issuing the Loan,
F. DE BOVIS, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1891. [1185

THE CHINA BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Directors are prepared to re-allot Forfeited Shares in the above Company on production at the Office of the Agents of Scrip, and payment of the CALL of $5 and Interest on or before the 5th September next.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 26th August, 1891. [1156

THE CHINA BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., No. 6, Ice House Lane, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of September, 1891, at 4 p.m., when the following Resolutions will be put to the Meeting:—

1.—That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that John Wheeley of Hongkong be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purposes of such winding up.

2.—That the draft Agreement submitted to this Meeting and expressed to be made between this Company and its Liquidator of the one part and The Hongkong Borneo Company, Ltd. of the other part be and the same is hereby approved and that the said Liquidator be and he is hereby authorized to enter into an Agreement with such new Company (when incorporated) in the terms of the said draft and to carry the same into effect.

On the above Resolutions being passed the proceedings as to the winding up of the Company, and the powers conferred on the Liquidator will be proceeded with and exercised under the provisions of Section CXLIX of Ordinance No. 1 of 1865 of the Ordinances of Hongkong.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1891. [1155

NOTICE.

H. G. BROWN & CO., LIMITED.

IN accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association, the Consulting Committee and General Managers have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 4 per cent. for the half year ended 30th June, 1891, on the paid-up Capital of the Company.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS, payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Corporation, may be had on application at the Offices of the General Managers, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 9th September.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 9th September, both days inclusive.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1891. [1165

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 17th September, at 4 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of declaring Dividends.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 17th Sept., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
W. H. RAY, Secretary.
Hongkong, 26th August, 1891. [1153

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

TO AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that all AERATED WATER BOTTLES and SYPHONS bearing the Company's Name and Trade Mark are its property solely, and that any Manufacturer using the same or any Person or Persons other than the Customers of the Firm found in possession of the same will be proceeded against as the law directs.

A. H. MANCELL, Secretary.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1891. [1122

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORIGINAL CERTIFICATE No. 618 dated 4th February, 1887, for 10 Shares in the above Company, numbered 16863 to 16872, standing in the name of EDMUND FARAGO of Foochow, having been LOST, a NEW CERTIFICATE for the said Shares will be issued Fourteen Days hence, and the said Original Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as nul and void.

EDWARD OSBORNE, Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1891. [1180

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in a statement of Business contributed during the Half-year ended 30th June, 1891, on or before the 30th instant, on which date the accounts will be closed.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. GILLIES, Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1891. [1181

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & TAIWANFOO.

THE Company's Steamship
"THALES,"
Captain Hunter, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 4th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1891. [1183

FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship
"COLONIST,"
Captain Chater, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at Daylight, instead of as previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1891. [1138

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.
(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"VERONA,"
Captain F. H. Seymour, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, the 5th September, at Daylight.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1891. [3

STEAM TO STRAITS AND BOMBAY,
(Calling at Colombo if sufficient inducement offers).

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"VENETIA,"
Captain T. F. Creery, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, the 5th September, at Noon.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1891. [1177

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES).

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BOMBAY, having connexion with Company's Mail Steamers, to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES (LEGHORN), and GENOA; all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE, and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS, up to CALLAO. Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD.

THE Company's Steamship
"BORMIDA,"
F. Susini, Master, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 5th September, at NOON.

At Bombay the Steamers are discharging in Victoria Dock.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1891. [1173

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship
"TAIYUAN,"
R. Nelson, Commander, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 5th September.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. First Class Saloon and Cabins are situated forward of the Engines. Second Class Passengers are Berthed in the Poop. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1891. [1129

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship
"MACDUFF,"
Captain Porter, will be despatched for the above port on the 5th September.

For Freight, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1891. [976

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR HAVRE, LONDON, HAMBURG, AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship
"DENBIGHSHIRE,"
Captain Gedye, will be despatched as above on or about the 13th September.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1891. [1018

Hotels.

THE SHAMEEN HOTEL.

BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the 'River Steamer WHarves,' is now open to receive Visitors.

The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Rooms, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.

The Table D'Hôte is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is in experienced hands.

Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc., of the best quality only.

A WELL APPOINTED BILLIARD-ROOM.

A. F. DO ROZARIO, Manager.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1891. [1182

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED,

DISPENSING CHEMISTS, &c.

LONDON, HONGKONG AND AMOY.

NATURAL APERIENT WATERS.

ON THE CHOICE OF A WATER.

EXTRACT from the 'London Medical Recorder,' May 20th, 1890, by GEO. HERSCHELL, M.D. (Lond.)

'In order to attain the highest success in the treatment of a case by a Natural Water, it is far better to study thoroughly one kind, and master its peculiarities, than to experiment with different sorts, each having a different dose and special attributes of its own.

'The advantages of one mineral water over another may be put under the following heads:—

'1.—Smallness of dose.

'2.—Absence of unpleasant effect.

'3.—Sulphates of Soda and Magnesia in nearly equal proportions.

'4.—Absence of unpleasant taste.

'On examining the chief waters on the English market with a view of making a selection, one is struck with the fact that a newly-imported water, the 'Franz Josef, contains 190 and 178 grains to the pound of Sulphates of Magnesia and Soda respectively. This is much in excess of the quantities contained by either Hunyadi Janos, Friedrichshall, or Aesculap. It is evidently the strongest water by far, whilst at the same time it fortunately happens *to be almost tasteless.*'

Price, cents 50 per bottle; per dozen $5.50.

We are sole agents in China for the sale of FRANZ JOSEF WATER.

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS,

SEASON 1891-92.

THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF OUR SUPPLY OF

GARDEN SEEDS

for the Season has arrived and we are now prepared to book orders for prompt or forward execution. Complete Catalogues with concise directions for sowing can be obtained on application, or will be posted to any address. In these Catalogues the Seeds are Marginally Numbered in English and Chinese, and when ordering it is quite sufficient to only state the numbers of the kinds required.

Orders from one person, of from $5 to $10, allowed 25 °/₀ discount.

Orders from one person, over $10 allowed an extra 5 °/₀ discount.

CLAY'S FERTILIZER.

A high class fertilizer for pot plants and for use in the garden generally: it supplies natural nourishment to the soil, and assists the process of assimilation, thereby aiding the plants to attain to their full size, vigour and beauty.

Sold in Tins containing 10lb each.....$1.50.

" Bags " 28lb " 4.00.

Directions for use are given on the label.

RANSOME'S "NEW PARIS"

LAWN MOWERS.

The best and cheapest machines in the market; for sale at manufacturers' prices.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 21th August, 1891. [5

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1891.

TELEGRAMS.

THE REVOLUTION IN CHILI.

LONDON, August 26th.

The insurgents on Sunday repeatedly charged President Balmaceda's position, but at each attempt were repulsed. The carnage was horrible. The battle was stopped by darkness; both armies rested on Monday.

August 27th.

Since the battle on Sunday there have been only desultory skirmishes and sundry manœuvres of both armies before Valparaiso.

THE DERVISHES.

The Dervishes are again assembling at Dongola.

GREAT BRITAIN AND "THE SICK MAN."

September 1st.

The *Standard* states that relations between England and Turkey have become very much strained, owing to the tone of Lord Salisbury's reply to the Turkish Ambassador's overtures with regard to the evacuation of Egypt by the British troops.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE other day a Chinaman in Penang hanged himself. One more unfortunate!

THE public auction by Mr. G. R. Lammert of valuable furniture, rare curios, etc., at Rose Hill, Caine Road, has been postponed from the 10th to the 17th inst.

The experience of many a life—"what a fool I've been!"

The experience of many a wife—"what a fool I've got!"

LATEST reports from the Raub mines give most favorable accounts of working operations. Prospects of good results in the near future are said to be most promising.

THE P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 11th ulto., *vid* Honolulu, has arrived at Yokohama, and will leave for this port to-morrow.

THE "Stanley Dreadfuls" have left Penang for Rangoon. What is *the* special attraction in Hongkong for the 'gals' of dear old Stanley's show? They all want to come back.

IN the matter of H. L. Stringer's bankruptcy, a dividend meeting was held this morning before Mr. C. F. A. Sangster, Deputy Registrar, when a dividend of 6s per cent. was declared.

THE Deli *Courant* of the 19th August notes the arrival there of Mr. Van Den Pfordten from Batavia to take the necessary measures for laying the telegraph cable from Labuan-Deli to Penang.

THE members of the Garrison Dance Club opened the season by giving an enjoyable party to their friends last night. There were about 150 people present and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

"RATHER than see Australia a Republic, I would pray to God Almighty to send me to the nethermost hell,"—shouted Mr. Armytage, M.P. for Grant, Victoria. "Well, then," says a racy contemporary "to hell with Armytage!" Hear! hear.

MESSRS. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., local agents for the E. & A. Co., courteously inform us that the steamship *Adrile*, which we reported two days ago as having gone aground on the Woosung Bar, has been floated off without sustaining any damage.

QUITS. Two friends meeting, one remarked, "I have just met a man who told me I looked like you." "Tell me who the fool is that I may knock him down," replied his friend. "Oh, don't trouble yourself," said he, "I did it myself at once."

MR. C. E. BOWLES, who has for some years past practised as a solicitor in this colony, from the office of Messrs. Wotton & Deacon, left to-day for home by the English mail steamer *Mirzapore*. His return to the colony is not probable, owing to precarious health.

THE steamer *Sultan*, with a cargo of "Hadjis" from Arabia, arrived at Singapore on the 27th ulto. As eleven deaths from small-pox had occurred during the voyage and two "cases" had been landed at Penang, the vessel was promptly quarantined.

A FRENCHMAN named Massard Ferdinand Eugine *alias* E. L. Dufort was arrested by Inspector Stanton on board the steamer *Amoy*, upon her arrival from Shanghai here this morning, on a charge of "larceny and fraud." The defendant was formally remanded for a week.

IT is related that when the chief of the Clan Chattan lately described himself in the visitors' book at a hotel as "The Mackintosh," another gentleman of the same name announced himself as "The other Mackintosh." What our own Edwin would have styled himself had *he* been there, we wot not of.

THE Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play the following programme at the Barrack Square, this evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock:—

March	"La Five is Victoria"	Gannes.
Lancers	"The Old Guard"	Crook.
Valse	"España"	Waldteufel.
Polka	"Chappies"	Fare.
Quadrille	"Tepsy Turvy"	Williams.
Galop	"Polkschaicker"	Kuhner.

THE Municipal Council of Penang have decided to dispense with the services of Mr. Bint, "the Dog-Inspector," at the end of this year. The bow-wows are all dead, or have joined the ranks of the brokers. Mr. Bint, if the local *Gazette* has any say in the matter, is to be banquetted and testimonialised before departing for green fields and pastures new.

THE uncertainty of the Imuris Mine seems to have troubled Shanghai as well as Hongkong shareholders. It will doubtless reassure the world at large to know that Jardine, Matheson & Co. received, or are credited with having received, the following telegram from Messrs. J. Whittall & Co. in London, dated 27th August:—"Railway completed; shipments about middle next month." And still the market value of the scrip hangs suspiciously in the balance. All interested would do well to closely watch the fate of the promised shipments.

PUNJOMS are sadly in want of another "boom." Are all the "bulls" in the colony defunct, or what is the matter? A correspondent at Punjom—he says he is reliable, but they all say that and some of them lie like parsons—writes that there is yet a grand future for the Company, and tells us quite a chapter of good news, which we refrain from publishing lest a financial panic and other catastrophes should result. However, it certainly does seem, from all accounts, that Punjoms are likely enough to make another sensation in the local Share Market and reward those trusting shareholders who have held on to their damaged scrip through good and evil report.

A *SPLENDID* exhibition of British gallantry was given yesterday afternoon just behind the V. R. Club's swimming baths when some soldiers (we are sorry that we do not know to what branch of the Service they belong) amused themselves by setting *five* of their dogs on to one hapless little cur—a waif of the streets that had wandered that way. Think of the odds, and think of the pitiable spectacle of grown manhood (?) being amused at seeing a helpless dog being worried to death for brutal gratification! These cowardly miscreants were, to use a current but slang expression, "tickled to death" whilst watching the vain efforts of their victim to effect its escape, but at last in sheer desperation the unfortunate cur took to the water and swam out in the harbour and had it not been for the humane efforts of a few juvenile members of the V. R. C. (to whom all honor is due) who swam out and saved the poor sinking "wonk," it would have long since been food for the fishes. And the soldiers?—Oh! well, they must obtain recreation somehow.

THE *Bangkok Times* of the 22nd instant affirms that the required capital for the Paknam railway has been fully subscribed.

A YOUTH named Chong Hin, described as being of no occupation was charged at the Magistracy to-day with dealing in Tai-fa lottery tickets. He admitted the offence and was sentenced to receive 6 strokes on the breach, with a light rattan.

IN the N. Z. House of Representatives. The franchise of women under discussion. Fish, M.P. floundering through a windy protest.—"Are we to see our wives, Mr. Speaker, instead of cooking our dinners and mending our clothes, spending all their time in reading the *Blue* books of this country?"

A MAN named Lam Kin was brought up on remand at the Police Court to-day charged with being in the unlawful possession of some 500 mineral water bottles bearing the name and trade-mark of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co. The prisoner is a mineral water maker and shopkeeper. Mr. Wotton appeared for the prosecution and obtained a further remand until to-morrow.

WE specially direct the attention of the Hongkong Government to the telegram published in another part of this issue, which announces that the Government of the Dominion of Canada has summarily dismissed the heads of the Engineering and Stationery departments for taking bribes. In what department of the Hongkong Government service should a similar policy be initiated? Now, don't all speak at once.

SIX gamblers were charged by Inspector Bremner this morning with having indulged in a little game at No. 19 Cross Street Wanchai. The capture was rather a clever one and was affected under considerable difficulties. They each contributed five dollars to the Treasury and went their way humming that tuneful little ditty which enjoins the fraternity to "Never pay your taxes till you're summoned, my boys."

A PARAGRAPH in our yesterday's issue ended with the query—"Who is Hercules John Scott, anyhow"? A kindly disposed correspondent favors us with a lengthy biographical sketch of this individual, the chief ornament of the Brokers' Association but after careful perusal it has been consigned to that gaping vault of disappointed hopes—the editorial waste-paper basket. It wouldn't interest the most asthetic of our readers, and the Office-Goat actually wheeled round in disgust when it was suggested that *she* might make something out of it.

THE *Penang Gazette* of August 25th informs us that "Lu Thien has been banished from the Colony, having been shipped on board the *Empress of China*, which left Singapore for Hongkong on the 17th inst."—We don't know Lu Thien; he might be a statesman, an architect and surveyor, a bogus company promoter, a "busted" share-broker, or a devil-dodger out of employment; but if it is necessary to expatriate him from the Straits Settlements, we should like to know for what special reason he has been permitted to be carefully 'dumped' into Hongkong. This city is already overstocked with such shady articles.

THE orders of the day at the meeting of the Sanitary Board to be held to-morrow at 4.15 p.m. are as follow:—Mr. Francis will lay on the table—A series of resolutions on the subject of a Hospital for the reception and treatment of cases of infectious diseases *Agenda.*—1. Letter from the Colonial Secretary concerning a death from cholera among the troops. 2. Letter from the Colonial Secretary informing the Board that Mr. John Renny has been appointed one of the Board's Inspectors. 3. Tabular Statements showing the result of the analyses made on samples of water drawn from the Taitam and Pok-fu-lam mains in August, 1891. 4. Mortality Returns for the weeks ended the 22nd and 29th August, 1891. 5. Superintendent's Report for August, 1891.

THUS the Singapore *Free Press* of the 27th August:—"The steamers *Hector*, *Namchow* and *Sultan* are in quarantine to-day. The first-named was sent in yesterday morning as previously referred to, and her pilgrim passengers were this morning landed at St. John's. The *Namchow*, prominent in recent Police Court proceedings, arrived from Amoy this morning with 127 deck passengers for Singapore and 153 for Penang. Captain Brown, her new master, reports the occurrence of four deaths on board during the passage, but did not state the cause or causes thereof at the Master Attendant's office. One passenger died on the 20th instant, two on the 26th and one this morning. The *Sultan* came in this forenoon from Jeddah flying the quarantine flag, and was boarded by the Deputy Health Officer and placed in quarantine."

WE are sorry for Peter Harrison, although it is more than likely that this namesake of the Apostle doesn't deserve our sympathy. What's the matter with Peter? Nothing very much; only Mr. Wise at the Magistracy this morning thought it would be good for his health if he were to go inside for a fortnight. And Peter went. But the Magistrate added insult to injury; he opined that Peter was a sea-lawyer. Perhaps he is—and what then? Land-sharks and sea-gulls. A sea-lawyer is certainly a very much more respectable and honest sojourner on this earth than nine out of ten local legal sharks—libel writs may be addressed to this office if any individual feels badly hurt. Peter Harrison was "sent up" for using abusive language to his "boss," Capt H. Wilson, of the barque *Kitty*. Discipline on board ship must be preserved, but—your Worship, isn't a fortnight rather steep? And why the extra dig about the sea-lawyer? It's too late to-night, or we would favor you with a few lines in choice poetry—but, there, take the will for the deed. Good bye, Peter!

THE following very instructive, and to the Hongkong world very suggestive paragraph, appears in the *Straits Times* of August 28th:—Sir Frederick Dickson, Colonial Secretary, left for England on Wednesday on leave of absence, and it is probable, although it is not definitely known, that Mr. Skinner, Resident Councillor of Penang, will shortly do the same, Mr. Hervey, the Resident Councillor of Malacca, is at present on leave; and as a consequence the following appointments have been or probably will be made. Mr. A. P. Talbot, Assistant Colonial Secretary, to act as Colonial Secretary. Mr. Trotter, Auditor-General, to act as Resident Councillor of Penang. Mr. Merewether, to act as Assistant Colonial Secretary; and possibly, when he arrives from England, Mr. Kyshe, Senior Magistrate, to act as Auditor-General. Mr. O'Brien, Postmaster-General, is already acting as Colonial Treasurer. It will thus be seen that of the members of Executive Council all will in such case be doing somebody else's work, excepting in the three professional appointments held by Sir Charles Warren, Mr. Bonser, and Major McCallum. The only probable exception to these acting appointments may be that, perhaps, Mr. Kyshe may not act as Auditor-General and may go back to his appointment as Senior Magistrate in Singapore; for the Government is believed to hold a very strong objection to having the post of Senior Magistrate held by anyone who is experienced as a practising lawyer.

THE Superintendent of Lower Perak (Mr. Denson) attributes the death of the two prospectors in Perak, Messrs. MacTavish and Nelson, to cholera. The medical officer at Teluk Anson states that Mr. Nelson was unwell before he started, and that Mr. MacTavish was, in his opinion, not strong enough for rough work in the jungle. The fatigue consequent on such a difficult track through the jungle must have been very great, while their food was confined to tinned provisions and a very moderate amount of gin taken with the water.

IF there is no new dude in town, there is at least a new company on the *tapis*. Owing to the phenomenal success which an enterprising French priest named Father Durin has achieved in America in the formation and working of a company which has been floated under the style of a "Mutual Soul Saving Assurance," part of the profits of which are to be devoted to the "saying of masses" for the souls of sinners of the type—of the Editor of this paper. It has not yet been decided into whose hands the cradling of this precious infant is to be placed, but it is probable that the offer of a refusal will be tendered the "muckle hoose." The prospectus, it is reported, is being drawn up by the eminent firm of Dennys and Mossop—and they ought to know something about the business.

THE Nanking correspondent of our Shanghai morning contemporary writes on August 26th:—A most disastrous fire broke out here the night before last in the southern part of the city. Over one hundred of the best shops in Nanking, in the South Gate Street, were entirely destroyed. The officials were on hand in force but were unable to accomplish anything by their presence. The flames were finally stopped by a high dead wall. Your correspondent has heard no estimate of the loss. The shops were occupied by merchants of every sort. I presume a hundred thousand dollars will cover the damage. The loss will fall most heavily, of course, upon the petty dealers and manufacturers whose whole capital was invested in the stock consumed. Fortunately no lives were lost.

THAT skittish old craft the *Victor Emanuel* went out for a cruise yesterday pioneered by the fast and powerful cruiser *Pilot Fish*. Upon the fact becoming known down town it was rumoured that the *Snail* had declared war against Chili, and that the Editor of that "rag" had given a personal guarantee that the whole of "South Amerikee" would only be too glad to acknowledge the fact that "Brownie" and Britain still ruled the waves. The excitement on the Rialto was intense, for it was whispered in "official quarters" that whilst on his mission this mighty modern dictator might pay the Imuris mines a visit and once for all finally decide the debated point as to their actual existence. The hopes of the favoured few ran high, but unfortunately, even before the Ly-ee-moon Pass was navigated, the conquering hero had vented his war-like spirit (not plural) over the sides of the staunch old *Victor*. A council of war was held between the cook and himself, and it was decided that they should return to harbour, on the plea of short provisions, but to look a little-business-like they shot the main-mast out and called into the Kowloon Docks for repairs. These were duly effected and the fleet returned safely to shelter at about noon, with the band playing "O'er the hills and far awa," to which tune "Brownie" effected his escape and has not been heard of since.

QUITE recently a member of the Victorian Assembly called upon Chief-Secretary Shiels to state whether he would introduce a Bill for enabling condemned prisioners to choose their own style of execution, just as they are, under existing arrangements, permitted to put a name to whatever they fancy for breakfast on the eventful morning. Shiels threw cold water on the idea, and pointed out several objections to any modification of the one-man-one-rope principle which is such an honoured bulwark of our liberties. In the first place, according to the *Sydney Bulletin*, Shiels explained that the death-penalty would be robbed of much of its ignominy if the prisoners at the bar were allowed a voice in the matter, and ignominy is "an essential element" of the wiping-out system, the one great aim of the law being to make the victim feel as much sense of moral degradation as possible when the clock strikes ten. Then again, simpered the waggish Chief-Secretary, whose obvious popularity with the Collins-street girls we used to envy in times that are no more, "they might probably find not two human beings would choose the same mode of execution, and the result would be that they would have to employ an executioner of varied attainments (a Jack Ketch of all trades, so to speak) or if they could not get such a personage they would have to employ a large staff of executioners in different styles. Whereupon the House laughed immoderately at the notice of, say, a gross of Nosey Bobs, with power to add to their number, and the question dropped with a dull, sickening thud. Now, although *The Bulletin* vigorously objects to capital punishment of any kind, and despises hanging for its own clumsy sake, no proposal to introduce variety into the horrors of judicial slaughter can ever hope to enjoy the consistent support of this journal until it publishes "speshul heditions" at a penny. In that case, we might be glad to compete with other papers in picturesque descriptions of how the shuddering culprit refused to drink the cup of cold prussic acid he had selected to expiate his abominable crime, and how his mouth had to be held open by two sturdy warders whilst the sheriff administered the fatal draught. It would also give us great satisfaction to be first in the field with a gruesome word-picture of the prisoner's anguish whilst being burnt alive according to contract, or of the stolid indifference with which he met his self-chosen doom of a gash across the jugular artery. But, in the meantime, we have no sympathy with any scheme for increasing public interest in executions, or inciting semi-lunatics to commit murders for the mere pleasure of giving the world another novelty in the "turning-off" way. Shiels didn't touch upon the really convincing reasons why the death-penalty cannot be left open to the discretion of those chiefly interested in it. For instance, he forgot to remind his honourable but addle-pated friend that a Judge, after putting on the black-cap, would have to pause when he arrived at "the sentence of this Court is that you be," and ask, in a feeble, apologetic tone of voice—"What?" Nine prisoners out of ten would be too much upset to mention straightaway what kind of death they would prefer, and the relatives and friends present would start whispering suggestions of a practical, but painful nature. The tenth criminal would probably tell the learned judge to "find out," or say that he wanted to be chucked off the Eiffel Tower with all the gentlemen of the jury tied round his neck, and a scandalous scene in Court would naturally ensue. Moreover, even after a condemned had selected his fate, he would be continually regretting that he hadn't gone in for something different, and the deputations to the Governor would become most monstrous. The present system relieves a condemned prisoner's mind of all worry and anxiety. The Law says he will be hanged, in plain straightforward language, and when he is hanged it's just what is expected all along.

MR. VON BRANDT, Austro-Hungarian Minister to Japan, China and Siam, has left Tokio for Peking, *vid* Korea. At Peking he will present his credentials and be received in audience by the Emperor, and will then return to Japan *vid* Shanghai.

WE are very glad to learn that the labours of the Rev. A. G. Goldsmith in connection with the formation of a Seamen's and Soldier's Library have been so amply crowned with success. Yesterday afternoon the temporary building, which is situated at Kowloon, was formally opened in the presence of a large and representative gathering which included his Excellency Major-General Digby Barker the Acting Governor, and Bishop Burdon. Upon the conclusion of the service a collection was taken up and the handsome sum of $418.15 realized. Mr. Goldsmith desires to tender his heartiest thanks to the contributors of the fund, and also to those ladies who have kindly given pictures, furniture etc., towards the furnishing of the rooms. We would again remind those of the public who are generously inclined that the presentation to the Institution of all books, periodicals and illustrated journals will be promptly acknowledged. We wish this wholesome Christian every success in his various undertakings on behalf of these too-much neglected, and generally forgotten sections of the community.

Re the Imuris dia—no, gold or are they silver mines? a correspondent who intimates that he is a "Shareholder" writes to the *North China Daily News* on the 28th ulto.:—Notwithstanding the reassuring paragraphs that have appeared in the Press, these shares continue to decline. The paragraphs in question I presume, therefore, were not sufficiently authoritative or explicit to allay the fears of timid holders, and it seems to me that, under the circumstances, a letter from the agents of the Company, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., might advantageously be inserted in your paper, giving precise facts of what has recently taken place with regard to the mines, and also as to future prospects. Considering the high standing of this Firm, and that it was really because their name was connected with the scheme that many people took shares in the mines, it seems to me only due to themselves to make a definite explanation, and impart what information they are in possession of to the shareholders instead of leaving such explanation to be made in a happy-go-lucky perfunctory manner by any outsider or share-broker who wishes to try and put matters straight; a course which, apparently, has not at present succeeded.

MR. B. RUSTOMJEE came up before the Chief Justice for his final discharge from the Bankrupty Court this morning, but the final decision was postponed for a week to allow the Judge to again look through the evidence. Mr. Reece appeared on behalf of the Bankrupt, and Mr. Master, instructed by Messrs. Toeg & Gubbay, and R. A. Gubbay, opposed the discharge. Mr. Reece in opening the case dealt with the objections put forward and argued that they contained no valid reason against the discharge of his client and asked his Lordship, if he would not grant an immediate discharge, to suspend the same for three, six, or even twelve months, which would be quite sufficient punishment for any laxity that may have been proved against Mr. Rustomjee's method of book-keeping. His client certainly showed great carelessness in that respect but nothing further had been proved, and no fraudulent intention on his part had even been hinted at. If the release were suspended for a term he contended that his client must necessarily suffer inasmuch as he would not be a free agent. Mr. Master opposed the release of the applicant on the alleged grounds of excessive expenditure and reckless speculation, and contended that Mr. Rustomjee had dealt largely in share transactions after he had really become a bankrupt, and had not kept his books in the form that business men are required to do, and finally requested his Lordship to consign Mr. Rustomjee to prison. After further argument by Mr. Reece, in the course of which he indulged in some rather scathing remarks upon the character of the opposition, and some too from the Chief Justice on the same subject, the case was adjourned for a week.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

BERLIN, August 25th.

Despite strong agitation carried on in Germany for the repeal of the corn duties, the Government has resolved to maintain the duties for the present, but has sanctioned a reduction in railway rates on the carriage of grain.

OTTAWA, August 25th.

At the enquiry into the charges of corruption brought against the Premier of Canada at Quebec, a contractor deposed that he had paid the manager of the Premier's business $115,000 for the purpose of securing a Government subsidy for the railway he was interested in.

LONDON, August 26th.

A royal warrant relative to the rank to which army medical officers are to be entitled has been issued.

A general order dealing with the despatches relating to the operations of the Manipur field force is gazetted.

Somersetshire scored a victory in the cricket match against Surrey by 130 runs.

SOFIA, August 26th.

At a banquet given at Rust-chuk on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the accession of Prince Ferdinand as ruler of Bulgaria, the Prince in a long speech declared that he had attained the conviction during his recent tours that the Emperor of Austria and many European statesmen sincerely sympathize with the desire for an independent Bulgaria.

CAPETOWN, August 26th.

General Booth of the Salvation Army has made triumphal progress through South Africa.

MOSCOW, August 26th.

The Cesarewitch arrived to-day, and received an enthusiastic welcome. Thanksgiving services were held in the churches for his safe return.

BRUSSELS, August 26th.

The International Socialist Congress has been opened here instead of at Berne, where it was first proposed the Congress should be held. Delegates have arrived from all countries in Europe, with the exception of Russia and Portugal. The British delegates include Messrs. Burns, Hyndman and Aveling, and there are representatives of all trades, except mining. The Congress has unanimously resolved to exclude anarchist delegates.

The French press are delighted with the reception that the Fleet has met with in England, and interpret the welcome as indicating that Great Britain is not bound to Germany.

Advices received here from the Windward Islands state that a terrific cyclone has passed over Martinique, doing enormous damage. Twelve vessels, mostly French-owned, foundered during the hurricane, and every house in the town of St. Pierre, the commercial capital of the island, was wrecked. Many lives are also reported to have been lost.

The cyclone in the island of Martinique has not been equalled in severity for the last 84 years; 60 persons are known to have perished.

LONDON, August 27th.

The *Daily Chronicle* and the *Observer* publish articles to-day urging Cardinal Manning to bring pressure upon the British Government to profit by the pending negociations for a renewal of the Goa treaty to terminate the Portuguese right to appoint Catholic priests in British India. The papers describe the delay in filling up the vacancy existing in the archiepiscopal see of Bombay as a crying scandal.

A despatch from Tientsin states that the local Chinese authorities had arranged for the payment of an indemnity for the outrages on foreigners before the collective note was presented. The Pekin correspondent of the *Standard* in the meanwhile reports that great tension has arisen. The Foreign Ministers threaten a joint naval demonstration, as the Chinese Government is obstinate, and refuses to make redress for the outrages.

The Congress of Hygiene and Demography closed to-day.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 18th.

The Russian explorer, Captain Barshevshy, has returned to Samarkhand from East Bokhara, and reports that he has discovered in that district gold-bearing deposits and large lead and iron ore deposits. He also came across naphtha springs.

LONDON, August 18th.

The deficiency in the Russian rye crop is estimated at 280,000,000 poods. In Germany the authorities are now using wheat for supplying the army with bread. The prospects of the wheat crop in Great Britain are good.

The *Times* endorses the views set forth in the recent letter from Sir William Watkin, urging that it would only cost £200,000 to establish a uniform gauge of railway in India. The paper says that such an outlay would be money well spent, especially in connection with the facilities afforded for the movements of troops.

At the closing meeting of the Congress of Hygiene, Sir Douglas Galton said that he rejoiced at the number of Indian delegates who had attended the sittings, and expressed the hope that the work done by the Congress would have beneficial results in India. Votes of thanks were accorded to the Indian authorities and native princes for the support accorded to the Congress.

PARIS, August 18th.

The townspeople of Villefranche, where the British Mediterranean Squadron is now on a visit, are fêting the visitors on a grand scale. The town is gaily decorated in honour of the Fleet. Last evening Admiral Hoskins and the officers of the British Squadron were entertained at dinner aboard the French flagship. The toasts of the Queen, President Carnot and the two Nations were proposed and received with the utmost enthusiasm.

BRUSSELS, August 18th.

One of the Italian delegates to the International Socialist Congress now being held here, who was formerly expelled from Belgium owing to his connection with anarchism, has been arrested by the authorities; and there is a likelihood that some of the other delegates will be expelled the country.

WASHINGTON, August 18th.

Mr. Foster, Secretary of the United States Treasury, considers the monetary situation greatly improved owing to the large movement taking place in the grain trade.

August 19th.

The Treasury purchased to-day 280,000 ounces of silver at 98-75 to 98-84. This completes the quantity of silver to be bought for the current month. Purchases will be resumed in September.

LONDON, August 19th.

The French fleet passed Dover yesterday, and will reach Portsmouth to-day. The visit extends over a week. Endless banquets and fêtes have been arranged for the entertainment of the visitors. The Queen receives the officers of the Squadron at Osborne on Thursday, and reviews of the British and French squadrons will be held on Friday.

The powers are concerting measures for more vigorous action in China to compel her to afford redress for the recent outrages on foreign residents.

The cricket match between Middlesex and Surrey resulted in a win for Middlesex by an innings and 20 runs. Somersetshire defeated Gloucestershire by an innings and 180 runs.

The Queen held an investiture at Osborne to-day of birthday recipients of the Orders of the Bath, St. Michael and St. George, and of the Distinguished Service. Her Majesty also conferred on Dr. Hendley Vincent Robinson the Order of the Indian Empire.

As a special honour to the officers of the French fleet, they will be admitted to parts of the arsenal and dock-yard from which foreign visitors are usually excluded.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 19th.

It is believed here that M. Cambon, the new French Ambassador, has been instructed by his Government to support the efforts of the Porte to bring about a renewal of the negociations for the British evacuation of Egypt.

LONDON, August 20th.

The French squadron arrived at the Solent yesterday in lovely weather. Salutes were exchanged with the British men-of-war, which were gaily dressed in honour of the occasion. The yards were manned, and the visitors were heartily cheered. Thousands of persons assembled ashore and afloat to witness the arrival of the fleet.

The match between Lancashire and Kent terminated yesterday in the defeat of Kent by an innings and 108 runs.

NEW YORK, August 20th.

Telegrams from Chili report that the insurgent Fleet, with ten thousand soldiers, has sailed southward to attack the forces under President Balmaceda. The point of attack is not disclosed.

The latest advices from Chili state that the insurgents have landed near Valparaiso and have cut the telegraph wires and blown up the bridges with dynamite.

OTTAWA, August 20th.

The Canadian Government has summarily dismissed the heads of the Engineering and Stationery departments for taking bribes.

LONDON, August 21st.

The Admiral and Officers of the French Squadron proceeded to Osborne yesterday, and were cordially welcomed by the Queen. In the evening a grand banquet was given by Her Majesty at Osborne in honour of the visitors, the Admiral being seated on the left and Mr. Waddington on the right of the Queen. The toasts proposed were the Queen and President Carnot.

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

The Tartar General of Canton has arrived at Shanghai on his way southward.

* * *

Li, ex-Minister to Tokio, has started for his new post of Customs Taotai at Chungking.

* * *

In Nanking and the surrounding districts the authorities are purchasing from the village people live locusts, which are then burnt. The price ranges from 16 to 20 cash per catty, according to the distance they are brought from.

* * *

It is reported that the Wuhu authorities have yielded to the Roman Catholic priests demand for Tls. 110,000 and a piece of ground. The further demand of a hillock belonging to the city has not been acceded to, but both parties agree that the consideration of this subject is to be postponed for three months, when the discussion will be reopened.

REMINISCENCES OF OLD SHANGHAI.

AN EXCITING DAY.

(Continued.)

While the doctor was busy over Mr. Lay, I gave Mr. Samuel Clifton, then Superintendent of the Police in Shanghai, as good an account of the murder of Mr. Burton and of the whole occurrence as I could, considering the excited state I was then in. I could hardly speak, overcome as I was with the excessive heat and exertion. I was bathed from head to feet in perspiration, my clothes were all torn, my hat was gone, a stream of blood had trickled down my face from where the stone struck me at the beginning of our fight, and congealed, giving me the appearance of having a long scar from the bridge of my nose right down along one cheek. I sat down for a little while in the Station perfectly exhausted and at first was able to say nothing. Of course only Mr. Lay and myself knew then that a European had been murdered at the top of the Maloo; even the four brave fellows who rescued us knew nothing about it, for there had been no time to tell them. As soon as Mr. Clifton knew what had happened he lost no time in mustering his little force of police, which was in those days a very small body, officered by the genial Superintendent of whom I speak, and three sergeants. Arms and ammunition where served out. Our weapons were muzle-loading muskets of the famous old "Brown Bess" pattern and bayonets, and in about 30 minutes from the time Mr. Lay and I were rescued from the mob, the little force was on the way to the scene of the murder, our object being to bring in the body and arrest any rioters that might still be lurking about. I say *our* because I had recovered my strength while the police were getting under arms, and of course I joined the expedition in the capacity of a guide to show them where the body lay. On entering the Maloo from the Barrier Road I saw one of our late assailants, who had come off very badly in the encounter with the four policemen. I could not be certain that he was the man I had seen hoisted off the ground by a blow on the head from my Hibernian friend about half an hour before, but I think he was. At all events judging from the way he was trying to pull himself together and his stupid lurching from one side of the road to the other, for he was just making off after recovering his senses, he must have been pretty badly used up, and considering that he had already been paid in full for his rascality we let him go his way, and proceeded at the double to the scene of the murder. When we reached the spot we saw a sight that would shock the most callous heart. There was only a mass of bloody pulp with nothing to tell it had once been a human being but a pair of feet, and the remains of two hands. All the rest was undistinguishable, and the ground around looked as if a couple of oxen had been slaughtered there. The little band of Europeans standing around were very much affected; I saw tears in the eyes of several of the brave fellows, and I am sure summary justice would have been dealt out to the rabble had there been any of them near. But there was not a soul in sight. It was hard to believe that this was the same place that such a short time ago had been alive with a yelling, murderous throng. But so it was. From the time we entered the Maloo we never saw one person except the fellow I spoke about near the Barrier Road. Not a dog even barked, and all the shops were closed. When the word was given to lift the body we discovered for the first time that we had come away without a stretcher to place the remains upon. This difficulty, however, was got over more quickly than I can tell it. The Superintendent was not looking at what his men did. He was sitting on his grey pony like a field-marshal and staring right before him up the Maloo. Two of the men quietly left the ranks and, crossing the road to one of the houses and brought down the door with a couple of blows with the butts of their muskets. On this we placed all that was left of the unfortunate man and slowly and sadly retraced our steps back to the Station. On the way back many were the enquiries among the men as to the identity of their unfortunate burden. At last one of them said "I rather fancy I know the clothes. Why, its "Chummy Burton!" "To be sure it is" said another and then every one recognised the deceased. We were just turning into Barrier Road when we saw a Naval officer, whom some of the men knew to be the paymaster of H.M.S. *Highflyer*, though he was in plain clothes, coming up Park Lane, as the lower end of Nanking Road was then called. He was on his way for a walk out to the Race Course, quite ignorant of what had happened. Mr. Clifton stopped him and told him of the riot and murder, and he at once undertook to hurry back to the ship and report the matter to Captain Shadwell, promising that a force would soon be landed from the *Inflexible* and *Highflyer*, which were then in port, and we went on to the Station, where everyone was glad to arrive and rest a little, for we were fairly fagged out, the evening being desperately hot. It now began to get dark, and some of the men were told off to be kept under arms, and perform sentry duty around the Station in case of a sudden attack. In about an hour after, a very serious mistake was made, which might have resulted in dreadful consequences, but fortunately the blunder was discovered in time to prevent any catastrophe happening. At about 8 o'clock in the evening one of the sentries gave the alarm that a mob was coming down the Barrier Road from the direction of the Maloo. Mr. Clifton ordered all his men out and placed them two-deep across the Road, to check the rabble. Mr. Warden, the agent of the P. and O. Company, and several other foreigners, some armed with guns, and others with revolvers, also came up and joined the police. A great crowd of Chinese with lanterns in their hands and shouting and yelling at a tremendous rate, were now close upon us; the muskets were loaded with ball-cartridge and capped, but Mr. Clifton warned his men on no account to fire till he gave the word. "Let the mob come within fifty yaids" he said "and then aim low." So we waited with our muskets at the ready, and no one spoke a word. The crowd approached and in another moment would have been within the distance named, when one of the men sang out "Hold hard boys, I see a cocked hat among them;" and in the next breath we all recognised Mr. Thomas T. Meadows, the British Consul, in full uniform, in the throng. His fine tall figure saved his and our friends from receiving a volley, for the party turned out to be a force of blue-jackets from the *Inflexible* and *Highflyer*, with field-pieces, coming to our assistance. The Chinese we first saw were a crowd of servants and coolies showing the way to the Station with lanterns, which of course they could not do without their infernal yelling, and hence the mistake. The sailors and marines stayed ashore that night. A large field-gun, crammed to the muzzle with grape and cannister, was placed at the end of the Maloo, and commanded the approach from that direction. Most of the sailors and marines were quartered in the Police Station, every available inch of room being taken up for their accommodation, the dormitories, mess-rooms, verandahs, offices and even the cells. The officers and a few of the men had a look at the remains of poor Burton, and one and all vowed with many an oath to be revenged on the murderers, and had any mob got together that night I have no doubt they would have made their vows good. They were all veteran warriors, who only a short time before had whipped the notorious Commissioner Yeh and his satellites out of Canton. They had seen service at the Taku forts, in India during the mutiny, and at other places where a lot of hard fighting had taken place, and now they were only too anxious to have a brush with the murderers of poor Burton. It was with the greatest difficulty they were kept in the Station but Captain Shadwell, who was an immense favourite with them, spoke to the men and quieted them. Their side arms were taken from them and instructions given to the sentries to let no one out without challenging. I was pointed out as an eye-witness to the murder, and I was immediately surrounded by a group of eager enquirers, one of whom took me quietly aside and wanted to know if I could not take him and a couple of his mates to have a turn or two at the cowardly rascals. The Police and sailors who patrolled the Settlement that night were all armed with swords or bayonets and I am sure many a Chinaman got a quiet prod just to remind them of what was in store for them if they attempted any of their little tricks again. I know of one case where a complaint was lodged by a big fat Chinaman, the keeper of a rice shop on the Yang-king-pang, who came into the Station with a long cut across his shoulder, which he said a police-man had given him without any provocation. The officer on being questioned admitted that he wounded the Chinaman, but said the latter was saucy and would not get out of the way, upon which he (the constable) aimed a blow at him with the flat of his sword, but in doing so his wrist turned and he hit the Chinaman with the edge instead; and so bitter was the feeling against the Chinese at the time, that the complainant was sent about his business and nothing further said about the matter. The sailors remained quartered on shore for a considerable time, during which they suffered terribly from an inflammation of the eyes, called at the time, eye-blight, the affection that used to be very prevalent at Shanghai, and which I believe is still common in Foochow and other southern ports. My depositions by the British Consul, were taken regarding the murder, and I heard nothing more about it for a week or so after, when one day I received a note asking me to attend that evening at the Police Station. I went there accordingly and was met by the Consul and Mr. Clifton who told me nothing but that there was going to be an investigation. The Police were mustered and we all marched up the Maloo, I knowing nothing of what was to happen, till I was asked by Mr. Clifton to point out the tea-shop from which the stone had been thrown at Mr. Lay and myself. I did so, and word was given to the men to enter the house without delay and seize everyone on the premises. This was done and I never saw such a hurrying and scurrying in my life as the Chinese made to escape from the house. They were like rats in a trap, and though they ran upstairs and downstairs, and out on the roof they could not get out, and we strung together 23 pig-tails, and marched their owners back to the Station, from where they were sent into the City, and I soon afterwards had the satisfaction of hearing that 13 of the miscreants had been made a head shorter.

(To be continued.)

CONCERNING A COMMISSION.

The first great principle of statesmanship, says a writer in the *Sydney Bulletin*, is to get its salary raised, and the second is to shove the responsibility on to somebody else, and when, here and there, a statesman appears who is possessed of three principles, the third one consists in lying low and not committing himself. Consequently, whenever a great social or political problem arises, it is the business of the politician to make a stupendous but unavailing effort to deal with it, and at the same time to be prevented by unforeseen circumstances from ever doing so. The problem of Capital and Labour is the snag ahead in modern politics, and as the most convenient way of rushing boldly at the difficulty and never getting there, the Government has appointed a mild and respectable Commission to shove back the sea and hold up the deluge. Its business is to inquire into the cause of strikes in the past and find means to prevent them in the future, and it consists principally of plain, fat, dull individuals, whose ideas are limited to orthodoxy and prayer, and the sanctity of property, and the necessity for doing nothing contrary to the habits and customs of their forefathers. It is filled with the solemn, commonplace spirit of the retail tailor and the undertaker, and the purpose of its existence is to find out how an irresistible force may crash up against an immovable object without doing damage or creating a row. The capitalist owns the earth, and the toiler has resolved to take it from him; each side demands the earth and nothing but the earth, and, as there is only one earth, both of them cannot have it, and each party is fast coming to a resolution that it will die in the last ditch for the sake of its creed; and under these conditions the Commission proposes to settle the problem by giving a tract and a heavenly smile to both combatants. It desires to shove a curate up against a revolution, and to block a cataract with a hymn. It intends to "take evidence" as to the best means of reconciling Capital and Labour, but as no one has ever found out any means by which Capital and Labour can be reconciled while they remain two distinct and separate forces, it might as reasonably take evidence concerning the best way to put everyone's advertisements at the top-right-hand-corner of the page. It also means to hunt up printed information on the same subject, but the only methods to be found in print consist of the abolition of the mere capitalist and the land monopolist so as to make room for Labour, or the summary extinction of the revolutionary labourer by the agency of guns and bayonets to make room for Capital. The only thing the commission can do is to snuffle aimlessly between these two alternatives, and advise both parties to work and pray and be contented, and the men by whom the commission was created have sent out a policeman to arrest the ocean. And as for the result there will be the usual ponderous report of 1,247 pages in which the members humbly recommend that the ashes should be removed from the back door more regularly as a possible remedy for universal discontent, and that the working classes should turn in at 9 p.m. and should maintain a respectful attitude towards their betters, and that forbearance should be practised on both sides, and further that dogs should not be allowed, for sanitary reasons, to sleep under the bed. Also, there will be an expression of regret that wages are not higher, and that rents are not lower, and a hope that these things may be reformed on some future occasion, and finally it will be resolved that 2,000 copies of the report shall be printed, and the country will pay the bill, after which things will go on as usual, except that the members of the commission and the officials thereof will have much swollen bank-balances, and vastly-increased sorrows through an over-acquaintance with beef and various other fat things.

Intimations.

HONG KONG
TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.
DRAPERS | OUTFITTERS | TAILORS | SILKMEN | FURNISHERS.

CHEAPEST AND BEST HOUSE FOR

BEDSTEADS

AND

BEDDING.

LARGEST STOCK IN THE EAST.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS.

QUEEN'S ROAD and DUDDELL STREET.

W. BREWER

HAS JUST RECEIVED

PITMAN'S SHORTHAND BOOKS.

PHONOGRAPHIC TEACHER	$0.25	Reporters Assistant	0.40
Key to ditto	0.25	Alsops Fables Learners style	0.25
Phono Phrase Book	0.40	Legal Phrase Book	0.25
,, Reporter	0.70	Indian Club Exercises	0.25
Key to ditto	0.40	Websters Unabridged Dicty & Russia	10.00
Progressive Studies	0.40	Cæsars Column a sensational story of the 20th Century	0.35
Phono Reader	0.25	Figaro Salon for /91 now complete in 5 parts.	
Handbook for Teachers	0.70	New stock of Solid Soled Tennis Shoes.	
Extracts in corresponding style No. 1, 2, 3 each	0.25	Salters Black Gut Tennis Bats.	
Manual of Phonography	0.60	New Photo Frames and Photo Screens.	
Key to ditto	0.25		

W. BREWER.

CONSUMPTION, Wasting Diseases, and General Debility. Doctors disagree as to the relative value of Cod Liver Oil and Hypo-phosphites; the one supplying strength and flesh—the other giving nerve power and acting as a tonic to the digestion and entire system. But in Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, the *two are combined*, and the effect is wonderful. Thousands who have derived no permanent benefit from other preparations have been cured by this. "Scott's Emulsion" is perfectly palatable, and is easily digested even by those who cannot tolerate plain Cod Liver Oil. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Ltd.), agents in Hongkong and China.—*[Advt.*

To-day's Advertisements.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN, and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"MENMUIR,"

Captain Craig, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 4th inst., at daylight, instead of as previously notified.

This well-known steamer is specially fitted for passengers, and has large cooling Chambers, thus ensuring a supply of Fresh Meats, Milk, Ice, etc. throughout the voyage.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1d September, 1891. [1127

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND NAGASAKI.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

THE Company's Steamship

"GENERAL WERDER,"

Captain B. Blanke, will leave for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 4th inst., at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1891. [4

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship

"DARMSTADT,"

Captain H. Bödeker, will leave for the above place TO-MORROW, the 4th inst., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1891. [4

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "DARMSTADT,"

FROM BREMEN AND PORTS OF CALL.

THE above named steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will go on to Shanghai unless notice to the contrary be given before 2 p.m., to-day, the 3rd inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 3 P.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 11th instant, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1891. [4

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CURIOS, SILVER, etc.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 17th September,

AND FOLLOWING DAYS,

commencing at 2.30 p.m. sharp, at Rose Hill, Caine Road, the Residence of W. H. FORBES, Esq.,—

THE WHOLE OF THE

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c., &c.

Comprising:—

Several Cretonne-covered English-made DRAWING-ROOM SUITES, Canton Marble-top Blackwood TABLES and STANDS; Canton Blackwood CURIO STANDS; MIRRORS, ENGRAVINGS, LITHOGRAPHS, WATER COLORS, etc.; FRENCH PLUSH and other CURTAINS.

GRAND PIANO by Chickering, of Boston.

COTTAGE PIANO by Erard, with Silver Strings.

SMYRNA and BRUSSELS CARPETS.

A very fine collection of CURIOS and PORCELAIN, comprising OLD PEKING CLOISONNE, SANG DE BŒUF, and OLD CHINESE PORCELAIN, FINE JAPANESE BRONZES, OLD SATSUMA VASES, FINE NANKIN VASES, and other CURIOS, PORCELAINS and ORNAMENTS.

EXTENSION DINING TABLE, DINING CHAIRS, MOROCCO-COVERED FURNITURE, WHAT-NOTS, DINNER WAGGONS, SIDEBOARD, HANDSOME DINNER and DESSERT SERVICES, GLASS WARE, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE and CUTLERY, very fine OIL LAMPS, &c.

A quantity of SILVER, comprising: SPOONS and FORKS, SALVERS, BOWLS, CUPS, TEA SET, etc., etc.

One Full-sized ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLE, by THURSTON, with APPURTENANCES, FITTINGS, LAMPS, etc.; BILLIARD-ROOM FURNITURE, SPORTING PRINTS, by HERRING, etc.

BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS with Patent WIRE and GERMAN SPRING MATTRESSES, HAIR MATTRESSES, etc.

MARBLE-TOP WASHING STANDS, DRESSING TABLES, Ladies' large Hanging WARDROBES, SINGLE WARDROBES, CHEVAL GLASSES and other BED-ROOM FURNITURE, AMERICAN ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS and WARDROBES to MATCH, WRITING TABLES, BOOK-CASES and a quantity of BOOKS; CLOCKS, etc., etc.

HALL FURNITURE, PORCELAIN-FLOWER-STANDS, etc.

Very Fine Patent ICE CHEST, FILTERS, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BATHS, and an assortment of FLOWERS and PLANTS.

—*Also*—

A quantity of TABLE and HOUSE LINEN. &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued prior to Sale, and the above will be on view on Wednesday week.

The Sale will be continued on *Friday*, the 18th September, at 2.30 p.m., and if necessary on the following days.

TERMS OF SALE:—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1891. [1187

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

DURING this and next month members are recommended to practise at the 200, 500 and 600 yards ranges—Bisley rules; and 7 rounds and one sighting shot at each distance. It is desired that all scores made be sent in to the Secretary. A prize will be given to the compiler of the highest aggregate of not less than 5 practices.

J. ANDERSON,
Acting Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1891. [6

Amusements.



OWING to unavoidable circumstances the visit of

WOODYEAR'S ROYAL AUSTRALIAN CIRCUS

HAS BEEN TEMPORARILY POSTPONED.

WAIT FULL PARTICULARS FROM MANILA.

S. REICH, General Agent,
WALTER HARLAND, Manager,
MADAME WOODYEAR, Sole Proprietrix.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1891. [1176

Intimations.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE OF 1865.

AND

IN THE MATTER OF A. G. GORDON & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the CREDITORS of the above-named Company are required, on or before the 4th day of OCTOBER, 1891, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors if any, to the Undersigned ALEXANDER GRANT GORDON, of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, the Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing by the Liquidator, are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts are proved.

Dated the 24th day of August, 1891.

A. G. GORDON,
Liquidator.
1143]

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

A REWARD of $500 will be paid to any person supplying information that will lead to the discovery and identification of a Chinese girl named LI AFAT, who, in or about the month of September, 1888, was resident at St. Francis Street, Wanchai, in the house of JOHN MINHINNETT, an overseer in the Hongkong Public Works Department, under the protection of a Chinese kept woman named WONG AH NGAN.

LI AFAT is about 10 years of age, and according to a declaration made by WONG AH NGAN at the Magistracy, she was returned to her mother about three years ago—presumably to some village in the Kwangtung Province, where it is stated she died a short time afterwards.

On the other hand JOHN MINHINNETT deposed on oath in the Supreme Court that LI AFAT was sold by WONG AH NGAN and that he was present in his own house when the purchase money was paid; and it has since been reported that the girl was taken to Singapore for immoral purposes.

A Reward of $250 will be paid to any person who shall produce reliable evidence, showing that LI AFAT was returned to her mother, in or about September, 1888, and afterwards died as alleged.

Apply to
THE EDITOR,
The Hongkong Telegraph.
Hongkong, 29th August 1891 [1169

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG,
Surgeon Dentist,
(Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. ROGERS),
HAS REMOVED
TO
THE BANK BUILDINGS,
QUEEN'S ROAD,
(above Messrs. Dakin Bros. of China, Ld.).

CONSULTATION FREE.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1891. [950

SIENTING,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation free.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1891. [448

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1885. [15

JOHN AMBROSE CLARKE,
Teacher of Officers and Engineers,
No. 75, WYNDHAM STREET,
Opposite Central Police Station.

CANDIDATES prepared for the MARINE BOARD EXAMINATIONS.
Author of the "NEW NAVIGATION,"
And an "*Arithmetic*" for Engineers, $5.
Hongkong, 7th February, 1891. [848

Consignees.

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, LIVERPOOL, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship
"MOYUNE"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before Noon, on the 6th Sept., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th Sept., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 6th Sept. will be subject to rent.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, TO-DAY.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1891. [1174

"ANGIER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "COLONIST," FROM HAMBURG, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, on MONDAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th prox., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 5th prox., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 29th August, 1891. [1138

To be Let.

NOTICE.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES No. 9, Praya Central, lately occupied by Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. The whole by flats, or single rooms suitable for Offices and Dwelling.

Apply to
E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1891 [891

TO BE LET.

NO. 5, RICHMOND TERRACE, Five Rooms.—Gas and Water laid on. Bath-rooms, Yard, and Coolie Quarters cemented. Rent moderate.

Apply to
THE SECRETARY,
Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.

HOUSES at Mountain View, near Plunkett's Gap, Hill District, consisting of 5 or 6 large dwelling rooms with every convenience. These houses overlook both sides of the Island and are cool, comfortable and healthy.

Apply to
JOHN A. JUPP,
Secretary,
The Austin Arms Hotel,
and
Building Company, Ltd.
38 & 40, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 12th August, 1891. [1179

TO LET,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

NO. 37, WYNDHAM STREET. Rent $40 per month.

Apply to
A. R. EZEKIEL.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1891. [1147

TO LET,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE FIRST FLOOR of No. 18, PRAYA CENTRAL, splendidly suited for SHIPPING OFFICES, having a commanding view over the entire Harbour. Rent $50 per month.

Apply to the Manager,
CARMICHAEL & Co., LIMITED,
18, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 30th July 1891. [1056

TO LET.

SHOP in Pedder's Street, presently occupied by Mr. HAHN.

Also

4 ROOMS on First Floor, Suitable for offices.

Apply to
CRUICKSHANK & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1891. [935

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO LET.

AT KOWLOON.

A FEW HOUSES in KNUTSFORD TERRACE containing 5 Rooms each and Bath-rooms, Tennis Courts. Healthy situation. Cheap Rent.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1891. [1080

TO LET.

BAHAR LODGE, THE PEAK.

R. B. LOT No. 59.

THIS desirable residence with Gas laid on to be Let Furnished or Unfurnished.

Apply to
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1891. [710

TO BE LET.

THE Premises now in our occupation, known as "CUSTOMHOUSE HOUSE," in Queen's Road Central.

Possession from 1st July next.

For further particulars, apply to
THE HONGKONG FURNITURE Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1891. [857

Commercial.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank,—172 per cent. prem., Ex. all, sellers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—$95 per share, buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—$66⅔ per share, buyers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 255 per share, sellers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—$110 per share, buyers.
Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 70 buyers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—$317 per share, buyers.
China Fire Insurance Company—$86½ per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—$91 per cent. premium, buyers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—$33¾ per share, sales and buyers.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—60 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Gas Company—$131 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Company—$65 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per-cent. Debentures—$501.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—30 per cent. discount, sellers.
Douglas Steamship Company—$40 per share, sellers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$170 per share, *ex. div.*, buyers.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$63 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Ice Company—$86 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—$75 per share.
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—$7 per share, sales.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—$20 per share, ex. div., buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—2½ per cent. premium, sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—14 per cent. premium.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—$113 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—$25 per share, nominal.
Punjom and Sunghie Dua Samantan Mining Co.—$3¾ per share, sellers.
The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—$0.75 per share, buyers.
Imuris Mining Co., Limited—$7½ per share, sellers.
The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—$4 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—$75 per share, sales and sellers.
Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—$400 per share, sales and buyers.
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—$65 per share, buyers.
H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—$47 per share, sellers.
Cruickshank & Co., Limited—$25 per share, nominal.
The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.
The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—$10 per share, sellers.
The China-Borneo Co., Limited—$12 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—$12 per share, sellers.
The Green Island Cement Co.—$15 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—$76 per share, sales and sellers.
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—$6 per share, sellers.
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—$15 per share, sellers.
The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—$26 per share, sellers.
The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Limited—$5 per share, sellers.
The Labuk Planting Co., Limited—$10 per share, sellers.
The Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—$4 per share, buyers.
The Selama Tin Mining Co., Limited—50 cents per share, sales and sellers.
The Shameen Hotel Co., Limited—nominal.
The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—$15 per share, buyers.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ld.—$15 per share, sales and sellers.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits Ld.—Founders' shares, £145 per share, nominal.
London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ld.—£1/7, sales.
The National Bank of China, Ld.—70 per cent. dis., buyers.
The National Bank of China, Ld.—Founders, shares, $170 per share, buyers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T.	3/2⅞
Bank Bills, on demand	3/2⅞
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/2⅞
Credits at 4 months' sight	3/3
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/3⅛
ON PARIS—	
Bank, Bills, on demand	4.03
Credits, at 4 months' sight	4.11
On India, T. T.	221½
On Demand	221½
ON SHANGHAI—	
Bank, T. T.	72⅛
Private, 30 days' sight	72½

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Saghalien*, with the French mail of the 7th ultimo, left Singapore on the 2nd instant at 6 a.m. and may be expected here on the 9th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 11th ultimo, *viâ* Honolulu, has arrived at Yokohama and will leave for this port to-morrow.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Parthia*, with the next Canadian mail, left Vancouver on the 20th ultimo and may be expected here on the 14th instant.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The steamer *Hankow* left Singapore on the afternoon of the 1st instant and may be expected here on the 7th.

The China Shippers' Mutual S. N. Co.'s steamer *Hampshire*, from London and Liverpool, passed the Canal on the 31st ultimo and may be considered due at Penang on or about the 10th instant.

The China Shippers' Mutual S. N. Co.'s steamer *Kaitow*, from London and Liverpool, passed the Canal on the 2nd instant and may be considered due at Singapore on the 10th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Shanghai* left Colombo on the 30th ultimo at daylight.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Malacca* left London for this port on the 15th ultimo.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

WUOTAN, German steamer, 1,016, A. Ott, 2nd Sept.,—Amoy 1st September, Beans.—Wieler & Co.
DARMSTADT, German steamer, 3,933, Bodeker, 3rd Sept.,—Bremen 22nd July, and Singapore 29th August, Mails and General.—Melchers & Co.
AMOY, German steamer, 814, Th. Lehmann, 3rd Sept.,—Shanghai 30th August, General.—Siemssen & Co.
ASHINGTON, German steamer, 908, C. Zindel, 3rd Sept.,—Whampoa 3rd Sept., General.—Siemssen & Co.
KWANGLEE, Chinese steamer, 1,508, R. L. Lincoln, 3rd September,—Shanghai 31st August, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.
TAISANG, British steamer, 1,505, W. H. Hogg, 3rd September,—Shanghai 31st August, and Swatow 2nd Sept., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
CONTINENTAL, Dutch steamer, 671, C. Schall, 3rd September,—Bangkok 26th August, Rice.—Wieler & Co.
CHING-FING, Chinese steamer, 524, H. Crowlie, 3rd Sept.,—Tientsin 28th August, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.
TING-HONG, Chinese gunboat, 750, Chow-ying-kin, 3rd Sept.,—Foochow 31st August.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Ashington, German steamer, for Wuhu.
Peking, German steamer, for Shanghai.
Menmuir, British steamer, for Port Darwin, &c.
Activo, Danish steamer, for Hoihow.

DEPARTURES.

September 3, *Pollux*, German steamer, for Saigon.
September 3, *Xenia*, American bark, for New York.
September 3, *Vipere*, French gunboat, for a cruise.
September 3, *Mirzapore*, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.
September 3, *Libelle*, British str., for Saigon.
September 3, *Velox*, German str., for Foochow.
September 3, *Tongshan*, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.
September 3, *Peking*, German str., for Shanghai.
September 3, *Cass*, Chinese steamer, for Amoy.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVALS.

Per *Darmstadt*, str., from Bremen, &c.—Messrs. E. Wismer, J. von Stockhausen, Buschmann and family, Bieber, Schroeter, and 289 Chinese for Hongkong. For Japan.—Mr. Emai.

Per *Amoy*, str., from Shanghai.—Mr. Dufort, and 7 Chinese.

Per *Kwanglee*, str., from Shanghai.—94 Chinese.

Per *Continental*, str., from Bangkok.—37 Chinese.

Per *Taisang*, str., from Shanghai, &c.—170 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Mirzapore*, str., for Singapore.—Messrs. H. Hall and Brown. For Bombay.—Mr. R. Ferseybhai. For Suez.—Mr. R. C. Rivicent. For Brindisi.—Mr. Bevan. For London.—Messrs. John Rae, King, and Barclay. For Marseilles.—Mrs. S. Joseph and Mr. C. E. Bowles.

REPORTS.

The Dutch steamship *Continental* reports that she left Bangkok on the 26th ultimo. Had fine weather all the time.

The Chinese steamship *Kwanglee* reports that she left Shanghai on the 31st ultimo. Had light variable winds with rainy weather.

The German steamship *Wuotan* reports that she left Amoy on the 1st instant. Had fine weather with light breeze and calm.

The British steamship *Taisang* reports that she left Shanghai on the 31st ultimo and Swatow on the 2nd instant. Had moderate wind and threatening looking weather with south-east swell.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Yokohama, Kobe, and Nagasaki.—Per *General Werder* to-morrow, the 4th instant, at 9.30 A.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Taiwanfoo.—Per *Thales* to-morrow, the 4th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Manila.—Per *Don Juan* to-morrow, the 4th instant, at 1.30 P.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

ACTIV, Danish steamer, 355, H. Hygam, 2nd Sept.,—Pakhoi 31st August, and Hoihow 1st Sept., General.—A. R. Marty.
FAME, British steamer, 117, Lieut. Wm. C. Comley, R.N.R.—Hongkong Government tender.
BELGIC, British steamer, 2,695, W. H. Walker, 24th August,—San Francisco 30th July, and Yokohama 18th August, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.
BORMIDA, Italian steamer, 1,499, F. Susini, 29th August,—Bombay 11th August, and Singapore 23rd, General.—Carlowitz & Co.
COLONIST, British steamer, 1,467, Alfred M. Mass, 29th August,—Middlesbrough, *viâ* Hamburg 5th July, and Singapore 22nd August, General.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.
CROWN OF ARRAGON, British steamer, 1,485, J. Darward, 1st Sept.,—Foochow 30th Aug., Tea.—Order.
DARDANUS, British steamer, 1,507, Purdy, 2nd Sept.,—Liverpool 17th July, and Singapore 27th August, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
DECIMA, German steamer, 965, C. Christensen, 31st August,—Sourabaya 21st Aug., Sugar.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.
DELTA, French steamer, 717, Abbal, 2nd Sept.,—Haiphong 30th August, General.—Messageries Maritimes.
DON JUAN, Spanish steamer, 654, R. Beltran, 25th August,—Manila 20th August, and Amoy 23rd, General.—Brandão & Co.
EMPRESS OF INDIA, British steamer, 3,002, O. P. Marshall, R.N.R., 20th August,—Vancouver 29th July, Yokohama 13th, and Shanghai 17th, General.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.
FREJR, Danish steamer, 397, C. L. Strand, 1st Sept.,—Pakhoi 30th August, and Hoihow 31st, General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
GENERAL WERDER, German steamer, 1,819, B. Blanke, 27th August,—Yokohama 18th August, Mails and General.—Melchers & Co.
HOLSTEIN, German steamer, 1,103, T. Bruhn, 30th August,—Saigon 25th August, Rice.—Tung Kee.
KONG BENG, British steamer, 862, H. Deans, 22nd August,—Bangkok 10th Aug., General,—Yuen Fat Hong.
KUTSANG, British str., 1,495, W. Hall Jackson, 1st Sept.,—Calcutta 16th August, Penang 23rd, and Singapore 27th, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
MENMUIR, British steamer, 1,287, H. Craig, 24th August,—Sydney 31st July, Brisbane 3rd August, Townsville 5th, Cooktown 7th, Thursday Island 10th, Port Essington 12th, and Port Darwin 15th, Coal and General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
MONTSERRAT, British steamer, 1,851, J. N. Beasley, 27th August,—Saigon 21st August, General.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

HONGKONG—STEAMERS.
Continued.

PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
PRESTO, German steamer, 655, F. Jessen, 30th August,—Haiphong 27th August, and Hoihow 29th, General.—Siemssen & Co.
TAI-YUAN, British steamer, 1,459, R. Nelson, 31st August,—Kobe (Japan) 26th Aug., General.—Butterfield & Swire.
TRALEE, British steamer, 820, Hunter, 1st Sept.,—Swatow 31st August, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.
VENETIA, British steamer, 1,607, T. F. Creery, 24th August,—Bombay 8th August, and Singapore 18th, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
VERONA, British steamer, 1,876, F. H. Seymour, 31st August,—Yokohama 22nd August, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
VIKRANG, British steamer, 317, Galesworthy, 1st Sept.,—Manila 28th August, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

CARL FRIEDRICHS, German ship, 2,040, H. Fröhlich, 5th July,—Cardiff 21st March, Coals.—Melchers & Co.
ELSE, German ship, 1,375, Th. Pflieger, 5th August,—Cardiff 9th March, Coal.—Siemssen & Co.
ERLKONIG, Chinese bark, 457, Opium Examination hulk, Stonecutters' Island.—Chinese Customs.
HARVARD, American bark, 986, L. A. Colcord, 27th August,—Shanghai 11th August, Ballast.—Order.
IRIS, British sch., 206, Shaw, 31st August,—Geraldton, W.A., 1st August, Sandalwood.—Order.
ISABEL, Norwegian ship, 1,260, S. Hegge, 18th August,—Shanghai 1st August, Ballast.—Reuter, Brockelmann & Co.
JESSONDA, German bark, 883, Aug. Oesselmann, 29th July,—Newcastle, N.S.W., 24th May, Coals.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.
KITTY, British bark, 803, Wilson, 21st July,—Singapore 7th July, Timber.—D. Musso.
MARIA, Spanish schooner, 51, Francisco Oloneo, 9th July,—Manila 18th June, Ballast.—Master.
MARIE BERG, German bark, 536, H. Hindrichs, 26th August,—Whampoa 25th August General.—Wieler & Co.
N. PENDLETON, American ship, 1,385, J. N. Pendleton, 23rd August,—New York 19th April, Kerosene Oil.—Shewan & Co.
PORTLAND LLOYDS, American bark, 1,180, A. H. Forbes, 13th July,—New York 16th March, Petroleum.—Shewan & Co.
STANFIELD, British bark, 590, J. Clark, 3rd July,—Sourabaya 14th June, Ballast.—Captain.
ZERINA GONDRY, British barque, 1,087, E. E. Manning, 23rd August,—New York 18th April, Kerosene Oil.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

Intimations.

TO GENTLEMEN OR FAMILIES RETURNING TO ENGLAND IN SEPTEMBER.

A MAN of good address would be glad to give his services as General Factotum for a 3rd class passage; capital sailor, fond of Children, good correspondent, in fact will do anything for a passage home, first class references. Apply to

E. R. G.,
c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1891. [1149

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

FOR cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors, the Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, without which none are genuine.

G. FALCONER & CO.,
WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS and JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS and BOOKS.
No. 48, Queen's Road Central. [865

NOTICE.

JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.

Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says:
"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1889. [1

Mails.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Belgic Thursday 3rd Sept.
Occanic Saturday 26th Sept.
Gaelic Tuesday 20th October.

THE Steamship
"BELGIC"
will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Amoy, Yokohama and Honolulu, on FRIDAY, the 4th September, at Daylight. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
From Hongkong, First-class.

To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimault, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O... } $225.00
To Liverpool and London 325.00
To Paris and Bremen 345.00
To Havre and Hamburg 335.00

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers.

Special rates (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Service, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Return Tickets.—First Class.—Prepaid return tickets to San Francisco will be issued at following rates:—

4 months$337.50
12 months$393.75

Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarkation at San Francisco.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. from Return Fare. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1891. [2

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1891.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Empress of India..	Tuesday...	Sept 22nd.
Empress of Japan	Tuesday...	Oct. 13th.
Empress of China.	Tuesday...	Nov. 10th.

THE R. M. S.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA,"
5,000 tons, Captain O. P. Marshall, R.N.R., sailing at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 22nd Sept., with Her Majesty's Mails, will proceed to VANCOUVER, *viâ* SHANGHAI, Inland Sea, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
(In Mexican Dollars).
FROM HONGKONG, FIRST CLASS.

TO	One Way Fares.	Prepaid return. 4 mos.	Prepaid return. 12 mos.
Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimault, New Westminster, B.C.	225	338	394
Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash.			
Portland, Ore., San Francisco			
Banff Calgarry, Alba	255	383	487
Winnipeg, Man	275	413	482
To Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Minn	285	428	499
Chicago, Ill., Kansas City, St. Louis, Mo	295	443	517
Milwaukee, Wis			
Detroit, Mich., Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, O.			
Hamilton, London, Toronto, Ont.	305	458	534
Buffalo, Niagara Falls, N.Y.			
Kingston, Ottawa, Ont., Montreal, Quebec, Que.			
New York, Albany, Troy, Rochester, N.Y.			
Baltimore, Md., Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Pa.	310	466	543
Washington, D. C., Boston, Mass., Portland, Me.			
Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B.			
Liverpool and London via Liverpool	325	575	506
Paris, via Liverpool and London	345	not Issued	
Havre, via Liverpool	335		
Bremen, "	345		
Hamburg, "	335		

2nd class steamer and 1st class on rail, and 2nd class steamer and rail, also Steerage Fares and Rates to other places, quoted on application.

The Steamers call at Victoria to land and embark passengers.

Return Tickets.—Time limit for prepaid return ticket is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarking at Vancouver.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers.

Special rates (first-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials.

CARGO.—Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and United States Points.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Points should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of D. E. BROWN, Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway, Vancouver, B. C.

Parcels must be sent to our Office with address marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1891. [14

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

City of Peking Tuesday 15th Sept.
City of Rio de Janeiro.....Thursday 8th Oct.
China Saturday 31st Oct.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship
"CITY OF PEKING"
will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, *viâ* YOKOHAMA on TUESDAY, the 15th Sept., at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
From Hongkong, First-class.

To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimault, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O... } $225.00
To Liverpool and London 325.00
To Paris and Bremen 345.00
To Havre and Hamburg 335.00

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officers in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Return Tickets.—First Class.—Prepaid return tickets to San Francisco will be issued at following rates:—

4 months$337.50
12 months$393.75

Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarkation at San Francisco.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. from Return Fare. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, *viâ* Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 22nd August 1891. [7

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;
ALSO,
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON SATURDAY, the 26th day of Sept., 1891, at 3 P.M., the Company's Steamship "DARMSTADT," Captain H. Bödeker, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE & CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till 5 p.m., on the 25th, Cargo will be received on Board until 10 a.m., on the 26th, Specie and Parcels until 5 p.m., on the 25th Sept. (Parcels are not to be sent on Board; they must be left at the Agency's Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 29th August 1891. [4

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 7th instant, the Undersigned entered into Partnership as SHARE and GENERAL BROKERS, and intend to carry on business under the style of DANBY & POTTS.

All Forward Contracts made by the Partners previous to the 7th instant will be carried out by them individually, and independently of the said Firm.

S. I. DANBY.
G. H. POTTS.
Hongkong, 7th August, 1891. [1090

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for Hongkong and China for the KINNEY BROS. New York branch of the American Tobacco (Trust) Company's well-known brands of "SWEET CAPORAL," "STRAIGHT CUT," "FULL DRESS," &c., &c., CIGARETTES and TOBACCOS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1891. [998

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day commenced Business as MERCHANT, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, and AUCTIONEER, under the Style of GORDON & Co.

A. G. GORDON.
Hongkong, 21st August, 1891. [1157

W. S. MARTEN,
ARTISTIC DECORATOR,
2, DUDDELL STREET,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1890. [11

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

THE ENGINES AND BOILER OF THE CHINESE GUNBOAT "CHOP-CHEUNG."

THE Engines of the *Chop-cheung* were constructed by Messrs. INGLIS & Co., of Wanchai, and are of the Compound Inverted Cylinder Direct-Acting Surface Condensing type, cylinders 20½ and 38" dia., with a stroke of 26." The crank Shaft is 6½" dia. at the Crank pin and 7" dia. at the journals. The H.P. Piston Rod is 3" and the L. P. 3½" dia. The Piston and Connecting Rod bolts are 2" dia., Air Pump 14½" dia. by 13 stroke, Single Acting Circulating Pump 8" dia. by 13" stroke, and Double Acting Feed and Bilge Pump (one each) 3" dia. by 13" stroke.

These Engines have been very little used and are in thoroughly good order.

The Boiler is of the Horizontal Multitubular type, with three Furnaces and vertical Dome on top. Its dia. is 10ft. 2" by 9ft. 10" long, external measurements; Furnaces, 2ft. 7" dia.; Dome, 44" dia. by 4ft. high; Tubes, 148 in number, by 3" ex. dia. It is in fairly good condition, having recently undergone considerable repairs, and would last in active service for over five years.

For Further Particulars, Apply to
"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE.
Hongkong, 29th August, 1891. [1172

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS,
(REGISTERED).

AN ANTISEPTIC PAINT for the Preservation of Wood, Walls, Ropes and Ship's Tackle. May be applied to Beams, Floors, Wainscoting, Wooden Ornaments, Eaves, Roofs, Wooden Sheds, Farmers' and Gardeners' Implements, Carts, Posts, Fences, Stables, Gates, Bridges, Boats, and all Timber underground.

Effectually excludes all dampness from walls painted with it and entirely prevents the crumbling away and decay of both stone and bricks.

White ants do not touch wood painted with Carbolineum Avenarius.

Used during the last 14 years with the utmost success, as proved by numerous Testimonials from living authorities.

Sold in casks of about 450 lbs. net, Price 8 cents per lb.

For further particulars, apply to
SCHEELE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 16, Stanley Street.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1889. [44

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [902

INTIMATION.

F. Blackhead & Co.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS, and PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVY CONTRACTORS, & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
No. 11, Praya Central,
(Opposite Pedder's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS FOR
RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION
FOR
THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS;
HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, specially manufactured for coating the inside of STEEL SHIPS.
SPECIALLY SELECTED,
EX. PRIME, PORK and BEEF in Barrels.
Also
AMERICAN PRIME SUGAR-CURED HAMS and BACON.
CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX CLARETS.
CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of Hemmoor.
FLENSBURG STOCK BEER.
ENGINEERS' AND BLACKSMITHS' MACHINERY AND TOOLS.
EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.
ALL KINDS OF COALS
SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Des Coteaux and Ais finest old BRANDY COGNAC 4 Stars, selected expressly for F. B. & Co., Sole Agents.



Hongkong, 20th July, 1891. [152

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, and OPTICIANS.
CHARTS and BOOKS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtländer and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES.
MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES.
No. 8, Queen's Road, Central. [864

NOTICE.

GRIFFITH'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS 1, Ice House Road are suitably lighted to produce all styles of Portraiture in any weather.

CABINETS from $6 a dozen.
CARTES DE VISITE, from $3 a dozen.
LIFE SIZED BUSTS in Colour, or Black & White.
IVORY MINIATURES, &c., &c.
NEW VIEWS OF HONGKONG and the Coast Ports are always ready.
Hongkong, 21th September, 1800. [58

Printed and Published by ROBERT FRASER, 5 & 7 Pedder's Hill, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2935 THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1891. SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER

25 SEP 91

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1891.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A SPORADIC form of cholera has broken out in Chinkiang. Deaths are daily reported. Both doctors and quacks are doing a splendid business.

THE ex-Magistrate of Shanghai, Pei, has been degraded by Viceroy Liu, of Nanking, on account of incompetency and other faults recently made known to his Excellency.

A LETTER dealing with the National Bank of China will be found in another column. It will repay perusal, and we may find time to deal with it critically in an early issue.

THE steamship *Hankow*, which arrived at Singapore from Jeddah on the 23rd ulto. with 382 pilgrims was placed in quarantine owing to small pox having been on board.

AT a meeting of the shareholders in the Bangkok Tramway Co., held at the offices of Messrs. Jucker, Sige & Co. in that town on the 19th August, a dividend of 7½ per cent. for the half-year was agreed to.

THE two Salvation lassies who recently paid Singapore a visit are now sounding the loud timbrel—or rather the trombone, over the darkness of Penang. Lots of fun reported, but converts are few and far between.

TWO Japanese men-of-war, the *Takachiho Kan* and the *Yamata Kan*, arrived at Tientsin on the 19th ulto., bringing with them the Japanese Admiral, who called on the Viceroy Li Hung-chang shortly after his arrival.

THE Directors of both the Sheridan and Mendota Mining Companies have decided to declare a dividend of Tls. 3 per share, making so far 10 per cent. altogether for the former, and 12½ per cent. for the latter Company, for the present year.

THE second lot of griffins from Tientsin arrived in Shanghai per steamship *El Dorado* last week, and are reported as being very fine animals. They were afterwards sold by auction at the Horse Bazaar, but the prices obtained are not mentioned.

IT is reported from the North that the Imperial Chinese Government has ordered the claims put in by the French missionaries on account of the destruction of their property at Wuhu, to be paid out of the Imperial Maritime Customs and not out of the ordinary provincial funds.

A TELEGRAM has been received from Manila that Woodvear's Circus, expected here last Friday from Sandakan by the steamer *Memnon*, has put in at Manila. Mr. Reich, the advance agent, left by the *Diamante* on the 31st ulto., and will wire, on arrival at Manila, date of the probable opening in Hongkong.

WE learn that the newly founded German Club in Bangkok has proved a great success; there are already some forty-two members who thoroughly appreciate the advantages to be derived from such an establishment, foremost amongst which are the good blends supplied.

THINGS in general are looking much more cheerful in Bangkok, says the *Times* of that city, for the rains have fallen, the paddy fields are flooded, and several huge teak rafts have arrived from up river. One lot of a hundred logs is made fast at Messrs. Grassi Bros. & Co.'s, where the mills are in full blast.

THE body of the R. A. gunner, Loveless, whose drowning we reported last night (25th ulto.), was recovered this morning by Inspector Butlin at Akung-ng-am, about a hundred yards from the spot where the deceased jumped into the water. The body was removed to the military mortuary where a *post mortem* examination will be held to-morrow.

THE damages sustained by the Roman Catholic missionaries at Wuhu during the late riots have been assessed at Taels 111,000, and they not only demanded this amount from the Chinese Government but also the grant of a piece of land. It is believed that the authorities have given way at every point and have paid the claims in full.

WE learn from the North that a Chinese daily newspaper, which will be run under the title of *Hanpao*, is to come into existence at Hankow in a few days. It is to be edited by "experienced native scholars, and foreigners versed in the Chinese language," notwithstanding which "it will be sold at a lower price than any other Chinese paper."

THE Singapore *Free Press* of the 24th ulto. says that a telegram had been received to the effect that the half-yearly meeting of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was "quite harmonious." What about the Wicking comic interlude? Perhaps the telegraphist didn't consider the irrepressible one's personal onslaught on the Chairman worthy of notice!

TO Po, a boiler-maker lately in the employ of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, was on the 31st ulto. sentenced by Mr. A. G. Wise to three weeks imprisonment with hard labour for stealing brass castings from his employers. Despite the pathetic appeal of *Granny's* own "Householder," his Worship did *not* consign the prisoner to the tender mercies of the flogger.

THE *Yiyu* states that a telegram has been received at Tokio from Vladivostock on the 13th August stating that the Czar of Russia has decided to confer decorations on the Japanese officials who conducted the arrangements for the reception of his son, in order to manifest Russia's good-will toward Japan. This, it is presumed, has been done at the request of the Czarewitch.

OF the rioters captured at Wuhu two have suffered decapitation, two are to be executed after the autumnal assizes, and one is to be imprisoned for three years. Two suspects are still at large. The higher authorities have made a demand on the local officials that these two men must be captured and brought to trial. Every effort is now being made to trace them—, but so far without success.

THE *Straits Independent* says that, besides coffee cultivation, which is now in full swing and yields the most satisfactory results to the planters, the Perak Government has lately made some very successful experiments in tea planting. An enterprising Chinaman has taken over the gardens from Government and engaged an experienced Darjeeling planter, under whose direction he is now extending the same.

THE *Penang Gazette* tells us that Mr. R. G. Watson, the second magistrate of that town, has been paid a bonus of $500 for passing his examination in Chinese in the Khoh dialect.

IT is reported from Shanghai that bullion to the amount of twenty thousand gold dollars has been received there from America, for distribution among the shareholders of the Sheridan and Mendota Mining Companies.

TWO men belonging to the R. E., named Richard Brenton and Samuel Glover, respectively, were charged before Mr. Wise at the Magistracy on the 31st ulto. with causing grievous bodily harm to one Lung Wing, whom, it is alleged, they pushed down a stair-case in Pottinger Street on Saturday last. As the complainant is now in the Hospital under medical supervision, the case was adjourned for eight days.

THE Tsung-li Yamên has telegraphed to the Viceroy at Nanking to have the question of the recent murder of a Chinaman by Japanese in the Shanghai City settled at once, and in consequence of this the inquiry closed on the 25th ult. Three of the accused were discharged, but the remaining two were committed to stand their trial at Nagasaki, the local Japanese Consul's jurisdiction not extending to so serious a case.

PROFESSOR B. Ruchwaldy wishes us to intimate, for public information, that as Madame Ruchwaldy has deserted his house, taking all her belongings with her, he will "not any more be responsible for any act or debts of the Ruchwaldys'." We accede to the Professor's request by publishing the foregoing, but his letter deals with a purely private matter which cannot possibly interest the public, and we dare not take the responsibility of printing it.

A NATIVE paper reports that some more supposed Kolao members have been arrested at Kiukiang. Among them was a perfectly innocent man, arrested simply because of his suspicious appearance. After an examination his release was effected, a bond being signed by prominent merchants and the relatives of the accused. "Suspicious appearance" isn't at all bad, but if this test of honesty and respectability were only applied here, Hongkong would speedily become depopulated.

ANONYMOUS correspondents only waste their valuable time, to say nothing of paper, envelopes and postage stamps, by sending us unauthenticated letters which are invariably consigned to the waste-paper basket. It may perhaps interest the author of the abusive and ungrammatical screed we received on the 31st ulto.—who we take to be the *Daily Press* correspondent "Householder," and a benighted foreigner—, to know that it is no novelty for us to be vilified by cowardly scoundrels who lack the pluck to append their names to their communications.

IT is strange, says the *Siam Gazette*, that so few sportsmen visit Siam, where magnificent game is to be had for little trouble and expense. The advantage of shooting in Siam seems to lie in the fact that the sport need not interfere with politics, Lord Lamington to wit. And now that we think of it, we have a strong suspicion that the three English officers who went tiger shooting last year along the east coast, were little better than English spies sent by *perfide Albion* to pick out the weak points in Siam's coast defences. How is that for high?

ON the 28th of last moon, quaintly observes a Chinese paper, while a big rough-looking man was pawning some clothes at a pawn-shop in Chefoo, a soldier saw him and, suspecting his appearance, accosted him. The man turned fiercely upon his questioner and struck him, and a fight ensuing the soldier got worsted and fled, but did not go far before he met some of his comrades with whom he returned and arrested the man. On being brought before the Magistrate he was proved to be a leader of the Kolao-hwei and Shêng Taotai ordered his decapitation, which was immediately carried out.

A STRAITS Chinaman lately employed as a clerk in the office of Mr. J. P. Joaquim, of Singapore, having grown weary of his sojourn in this weary vale of tears, determined to try his luck in the great beyond and with this object in view put a bullet through himself. The wound, however, was not large enough to allow his "spirit" to go free, so he fixed things up with the aid of a *kris*. Upon being questioned in the hospital, he explained that one of his eyes having failed, and as the other was also rapidly following suit, he determined that there was nothing worth living for, and acted up to it like a man.

THE Japanese paper *Mainichi* says that no further particulars have been received with regard to the confession of the self-accused murderer of Rev. Mr. Large at Chiba Ken. Two or three persons have confessed to having committed the crime before the Metropolitan police, but they were found, upon examination, to have made that statement in order to get into prison, where they could obtain sufficient food to keep body and soul together. [What would "Householder" do with these unfortunates, we wonder. Surely he would consider the lash too light a punishment for them.]

MR. A. K. Travers, the Hon. Secretary of the H.K. Cricket Club, informs us that it has been finally decided that the following men will represent Hongkong during the cricketing campaign in the North. Practice goes on daily on the ground and as the men do not sail before the 10th inst. they should all be in fair form to meet the Shanghailanders on their own heath:—Capt. Dunn (captain), C. S. Barff, L. Barff, G. G. Boyle, R.A., Capt. Dumbleton, R.E., Major Hannay, E. M. Loring, R.E., Dr. Lowson, E. W. Maitland, F. Maitland, E. A. Ram, W. Newton (scorer), E. C. H. Grant (empire).

TELEGRAPHIC information has reached us that Mr. Henry Norman, of *Pall Mall Gazette* notoriety, has succeeded in floating in London the alleged gold-mine he managed to get a concession of in the ancient kingdom of Siam. The sum total is stated to be £170,000, but our informant says that it has been floated on scrip, no cash worth mentioning having been forthcoming. We shall await further details with interest, the more especially as our Bangkok correspondents always laugh when reference is made to Norman's gold-mine as a serious undertaking.

A SELF-POSSESSED Mongolian last week shipped 8 boxes marked "Sundries" from Hongkong to Swatow, and entered them in the Custom-house as household utensils. In moving the cargo on arrival, one of the boxes broke open and allowed a stream of silver dollars to run upon the deck, all of which proved bogus. The Customs officials seized the remaining seven, which proved to contain the same base coin. In the confusion which arose the wily importer managed to effect his escape, leaving behind his wearing apparel, a full set of counterfeiters' tools and a lot of memoranda as to where he could dispose of his goods.

THE *Straits Independent*, in noticing the arrival at Penang of 23 lepers from Singapore, fears that, if future importations continue on the same scale, the asylum at Pulo Jerajak will have to be enlarged.

M. HENRI VAITE, formerly Comptroller of Customs at Namdinh, is credited with having sent the dynamite parcels to MM. Constans, Etienne, and de Trielle. Vaite committed suicide the other day, so we are likely to have to wait a long time before getting at the bottom of this sensational sawdust tragedy.

AS Mr. Pemberton Willard's Opera Company have a lien on the Theatre Royal, City Hall, after the first week in October, the projected visit of Mr. George Darrell's Australian Dramatic Company will have to be postponed until early next year. We are glad to learn that, at the instance of the Committee of the Hongkong A.D.C., some important alterations in the stage of our local Thespian Temple are likely to be carried out shortly. When these are under way, the dress-circle should also be vigorously dealt with. At present, especially near the two stage boxes, this part of the house is a delusion and a snare.

THE forthcoming Interport cricket-match, or rather matches, are causing a considerable amount of interest in sporting circles both here and in the North. The committee of the S.C.C. has selected fourteen representatives to practice for the great event, but wisely does not bind itself down to the choice of an eleven from the men now nominated, but the team will in all probability be drawn from the following names:—C. A. Black, W. H. Moule, A. P. Nichol, W. B. Robertson, F. A. de St. Croix, H. G. Stow, E. P. Wickham, E. B. Lees, W. C. Murray, J. Orman, A. Shewan, A. Stewart, T. Wallace, and C. F. Woodward.

BEFORE Mr. A. G. Wise, at the Magistracy on the 29th ulto., a widow named Chan Kan was charged with kidnapping a child aged ten years and with having taken her to Macao for sale. The defendant was seen in the hold of the *Heungshan* with the child in charge. She was recognised by a passenger and the matter was reported to the compradore of the boat, who took the child from the prisoner and handed her to the Police authorities at Macao. Chan was sentenced to six months' hard labour, and for having attempted to commit suicide whilst in custody, was made the recipient of a Magisterial address of more or less affecting power.

THUS mournfully the *Penang Gazette*:—"There seems to be no bounds to the boldness as well as wickedness of the thieves in Penang. They have already shewn their contempt for the administrators of the law by robbing a Judge at his quarters, at the Fort, and now they have committed a sacrilege by making away with a number of candlesticks from the Roman Catholic Church in town a few nights ago, much to the surprise and indignation of the grey-haired parish clerk, who lost no time in reporting the matter to the police. Our light-fingered fraternity must be exceptionally hard pushed indeed to venture even into a house of God to carry on their nefarious trade."

THE curious effects of lightning were well illustrated a short time ago when the British consulate at Tamsui was struck, in contradiction of the old adage, in the same place a number of times. The high flagpole secured to attract the current, which ran down the wet woods to the wire guy-ropes and thence to the building. Here it played any number of tricks. The dining-table was struck and a channel cut out of its surface two inches wide, an inch deep and several feet long. A couch had its corners cut off, and a chair was badly splintered. The tile floor was attacked and marked with fulguritic figures in every direction. Though Consul Holland and a number of friends were in the house at the time, luckily no one was injured. Strangest of all is the fact that the wall through which the current passed is seven feet thick. The course of the electrical discharge from the top of the pole to where it entered the earth was about 390 feet in length.

NOW that it has become an assured fact that the Treasury cannot bear the burden of the increased salaries of Local Government Officials which has been put upon it, the authorities have started the Inspector of Nuisances on a crusade against stray goats. The first victim to toe the scratch was one Tsoi Kat, who for the privilege of keeping one of these handy domestic animals had to ante-up five pieces of silver. But it is to-morrow that the official salaries are to be made good, for no less than one hundred and forty-six summonses have been issued against owners of the *genus* "Billy," and the only one of the family that has so far escaped is our own famous Office Goat, who in defiance of the allied forces of a degenerate Government, still waxes fat and sleek in and around the picturesque but evil-smelling pastures of Pedder's Hill. It may interest the public to know that "our William" is a lady goat, and may be seen every evening doing the "block" with bracelets on.

THE project of the establishment of a Chinese Consul here and in other British possessions had its origin in the following circumstances: Admiral Ting, while on his cruise last year to Manila and other places in the South, visited with his squadron a great many ports. The Chinese at all those places were very loyal in their demonstrations of welcome, but at the same time they made known to the Admiral many grievances under which they suffered, chief of which appeared to be at most of the ports the want of a Chinese Consul to represent their interests as people of other nationalities have. Admiral Ting represented what they said to the Tsung-li Yamên through Li Hung-chang, and the Board instructed the present Minister to England to memorialise the Throne on the subject, which he did. He endeavoured to show that though the Chinese in Hongkong, Singapore, and the southern ports in the Straits Settlements may resemble other foreigners in many ways, their hearts are still loyal to their native land, as may be seen by the liberality of their subscriptions for the relief of distress from famines or floods whenever such visitations occur in China. The cost of maintaining consulates at those ports would be nothing in comparison with the benefit the Chinese residents would receive from such institutions. Memorialist said that after frequent consultations with the British Foreign Office, the establishment of a Chinese Consul at Hongkong had been agreed upon, though the Foreign Office at first demurred, saying there was nothing in the Treaty between Great Britain and China about a Consulate at Hongkong, though according to international law every nation might have a consul there. The Chinese Minister suggested that the Consul at Singapore should be made a consul-general and those at the other ports sub-consuls. He also mentioned the names of two gentlemen, whom he thought would be best fitted for the posts at Singapore and Hongkong. But the scheme, for the present at least, has "bust."

THE public grave-digger was again in evidence on Saturday evening last when a gentleman who was driving with his wife down in the aristocratic eastern division of our much divided community was pitched down an abyss, that had been left gaping for any one who might happen to stray that way. But as a prosecution is to follow we refrain from saying anything further at present.

THE *Shanghai Mercury* of a recent date states that rumours have been going about the Settlement for the last few days of deficiencies having been discovered in the accounts of Messrs. Schönhard & Co., agents for the French Gas Company. This took the concrete form of a private and informal conversation between Mr. Francis and some of the shareholders of the Company, and M. Wagner, French Consul-General, at the French Consulate the other morning. Our contemporary understands that a formal petition is about to be filed against the late agents immediately. The amount of the deficit is probably upwards of Tls. 13,000.

THE patron of the Manila lottery is having a hard time in Swatow. In the past three months some enterprising swindler has sold an unknown number of counterfeit tickets. Three which upon their face had drawn prizes were promptly dishonored by the Administration and sent back to the disappointed owners. The counterfeits are executed with great skill and can be distinguished from the genuine only by a direct comparison between the two. The result has been to frighten regular buyers of the fascinating coupons and has reduced the sale of tickets in Swatow by fifty per cent. The "shover of the queer" is said to be a dissipated English engraver.

A NOTORIOUS member of the Public Works Departments, whose low-class blackguardism was the talk of the circle in which he moves only a few months ago, was dunned, the other day for an outstanding account for furniture, which he had failed to liquidate according to promise. In reply to the creditor's demand for payment, this ornament to the Public Service wrote a vulgarly insulting letter, and concluded by giving as a reference of his respectability a young lady who sojourns at No. — Gage Street. Authenticated copies of the correspondence have been handed to us for publication; but we have to draw the line somewhere, and it is not our policy to kick decayed dogs.

THE *N. C. Daily News* says that it is thought among the Chinese that Wu Ta-chêng stands the best chance of being appointed to succeed Chang-yao as Governor of Shantung. He is a Kiang-su man and a Metropolitan Graduate, but he has had considerable experience in military matters, and is very well known to many foreigners, with whom he is very popular. His last appointment was Director-General of the Yellow River, and he closed the last great breach at Chêng Chou. It was after that that he had to go into mourning, but he has long been recognised as one of China's coming men, and though his period of mourning is hardly yet at an end, means will be found to obviate that difficulty if the Throne requires his services.

WE are informed by travellers who have succeeded in reaching the place that H. I. M. Customs Deputy Commissioner Hobson of Amoy, is a truly pious and conscientious man. This is glad tidings and makes the editorial soul yearn after Hobson. We are also informed that his conscientiousness has struck in badly of late and made him apply the absurd Customs regulations up to the full letter of the law. One letter tells us that he holds a steamer back for 24 hours and requires an indemnity bond when there is a shortage of a half-chest of tea, or a bucket of coal; another says that he will permit no vessel to break cargo until 10 a.m., the opening of the legal day in that misgoverned city. Now, this is bad news and compels us to pray for a promotion of the pious H. I. M. C. D. C. to Chinkiang or Wuhu, where there are heathen to exhort and save and no foreign commerce to harass and worry to death.

THE Revd A. G. Goldsmith has requested us to draw the attention of the public to a thoroughly deserving scheme which that gentleman has striven for some time past to bring to maturity. It is the formation of a modest library and reading room for the use of seamen, etc., at Kowloon. The institution will be managed in connection with the St. Peter's Seamen's Church, and we feel sure the object will commend itself to the heartiest support of the public of Hongkong. Mr. Goldsmith solicits the presentation of suitable books, newspapers and periodicals, all of which will be acknowledged and most heartily appreciated. A temporary mat-shed has been erected behind the premises belonging to the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., and this will be formally opened to-morrow afternoon (2nd inst.) His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government will be present. Tea will be served at the close of the ceremony, and Mr. Goldsmith extends a cordial invitation to all friends and sympathisers.

THE *N. C. Daily News* says that information to hand from a Chinese source throws some further light on the recent dismissal of Taotai Liu at Nanking, on which subject a Nanking correspondent wrote on the 19th ulto. It seems that for upwards of twenty years Liu has held several important offices at Nanking. He was Chief Commissioner of police for both inside and outside the city walls, head of the river police, director of the college known as the Tung-wên-k'uan, etc., etc. The last named post was of little value, but the police appointments were extremely lucrative to Liu, who is said to have derived as much as Tls. 3,000 a month from them. Although really only an expectant Taotai, his age and length of service in Nanking enabled him to take a foremost place among the high officials; but being a decidedly "barbitrary gent" he was more feared than loved by his colleagues. His downfall came about in this wise. The Viceroy, considering that the policing of the city was not adequately carried out, wrote to the Fantai and apprised him thereof. The Fantai accordingly called a meeting of police officials, to Liu was invited to attend, but took no notice of the invitation. This was reported by the Fantai to the Viceroy on the next reception day of officials. Liu, who was present, was called upon for an explanation. With some violence of manner, Liu declared that the police administration was in good order and that he was not going to interfere with it. He further stated that he had received no notice of the meeting, and that upon calling on the Fantai the latter had refused to see him. This thrust the Fantai effectually parried by requesting the Viceroy to send for the register of official visitors kept by the Fantai's gatekeeper. The Viceroy did so, and found no entry of any visit paid by Liu. It also appearing that Liu had received notice of the meeting, the Viceroy determined to punish him for his insubordinate behaviour to his superior officer, the Fantai. An order was accordingly made, forthwith depriving the Taotai of all his posts save only the insignificant Directorship of the Tung-wên-kuan.

MR. Wong, the Acting Chinese Minister to Japan, left Shanghai for Tokyo in the *Yokohama Maru* on the 22nd ulto., to take up his temporary post there.

SAYS the *Siam Mercantile Gazette*:—"Doctors and lawyers would seem to be the only professions that are flourishing in Bangkok at the present time. There is shortly expected another young American doctor for the Siamese service, and we hear that Dr. Adamson is leaving Bangkolem Point for more convenient premises near the Baptist Chapel, where he intends to open a drug store. Medicine and law are like Ivy, the greater the ruin the better they flourish."

MEETING of Steam Launch Co. shareholders, Mr. H. J. Holmes presiding, held on the 31st ulto. Dividend of 3 per cent. agreed to. Nothing else done but vote of thanks to Chairman. Report and Statement of Accounts very feeble, and badly needing looking into. The man who made out the balance sheet wants rubbing down with a brick. Working account a gem; quite equal to recent productions from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and the Dock Co. Item in P. & L. account:—Auditors' fees $100. What for? A rubbishy statement of account like that now under review is not an audit. But perhaps quite good enough for shareholders of Steam Launch Co. *Amen!*

THE heavy storm of Monday and Tuesday (24th and 25th ulto.) seems to have spent its force on Swatow and its vicinity. Houses were unroofed, walls and fences washed away, and any amount of damage done to native craft. On Monday night some ten fishing boats were capsized and during Tuesday fifty more met the same fate. The wind and sea were too violent for assistance to be tendered and only good swimmers or boatmen who attached themselves to the flotsam of the wrecks managed to survive. At least 100 sampan-men were drowned. The storm blew with unchanged fury until 4 a.m. on Wednesday and then died entirely away. It was accompanied with a little thunder, much lightning and a very heavy rainfall. The thermometer fell to 68° on Wednesday morning.

CONSIDERING the limited revenue of this country, the lavish sums appropriated to the maintenance of the Emperor and the Imperial Household have, says the *Japan Herald*, always seemed to be very considerably in excess of what ought to suffice to support the Imperial dignity in becoming style, but when, as has lately been admitted, we learn that not less than a hundred thousand *yen* annually gravitated back again into the pockets of ministers who arranged the Imperial donation upon such a liberal scale, the surprise is diminished. Practically, under the convenient cover of a largesse from the Emperor, it really meant that ministerial salaries were augmented by 100,000 *yen* per annum, rateably divided amongst them. Had ministers taken all their money straight from the treasury there would have been much public outcry, but by taking it by the gloved hand of the Sovereign, the ignorant vulgar were successfully imposed on, since it was regarded as the prerogative of the Sovereign, whose acts have been hitherto regarded with so much pious awe as to be considered by the loyal, as beyond all unfavourable criticism.

IF the old adage which lays it down that "happy is the bride whom the sun shines on" still holds good, the charming young lady who this afternoon (31st ulto.) became the wife of Mr. F. H. May should indeed be among the most blessed of mortals, for after a dismal and wet afternoon and just as the bells of St. John's Cathedral heralded the approach of the bride and bridegroom, old "Sol" asserted his supremacy and came forth to shine and to brighten what already promised to be the brilliant surroundings of the marriage of two of the most deservedly popular young ornaments to Hongkong society. The Cathedral was densely crowded by not only what is termed the fashionable element, but—and this is the greatest compliment of all,—by the wives of every married military man, from the Commanding officers to the private, on the Island. The bridegroom was attended by Mr. R. T. Wright as best man, and of course the bride was given away by her gallant father, Major-General Barker, Acting Governor of Hongkong. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Burdon, who was assisted by the Rev. Douglas Hamilton. Mr. and Mrs. May drove from the Cathedral to Government House in an open carriage and after the reception, which we believe lasted nearly a couple of hours, the happy pair proceeded in the *Fame* to Macao, where the honey-moon is to be spent.

THE native papers in discussing the state of that turbuent province, Hunan, say that the reason the province has not be opened to Foreigners is, not because the Emperor is unwilling, but because the provincials themselves hold Foreigners in hatred, and the idea of admitting them within the boundaries of Hunan is abhorrent to the Hunanese. The Emperor regards Hunan in just the same light as any other province, but when the inhabitants are so set against Foreigners, what power has the Emperor to compel them to receive the strangers? The Emperor can only order the people to respect his decrees and do his bidding, but when the people refuse there is nothing left to do but punish them; but the Hunanese would cheerfully submit to the punishment for not obeying the Emperor when he commands them even to tolerate Foreigners. The provincials will continue to maltreat the *fanquals* no matter what punishment may be given them, and when their punishment is over will repeat the offence. They would even submit to execution cheerfully, and popular sympathy would be with the sufferers in the cause. The originator of the Kolao-hwei also is from this Province, and the peoples' love for Foreigners on this account is not likely to be increased. It would just at this juncture, be very imprudent for Foreigners to attempt to open up the province, for though Hunan is a part of China, if Foreigners attempted to enter it could only cause trouble, and possibly bloodshed. It would be much better policy to wait for a more favourable opportunity, and pacify the people gradually. It is a mistake even now to call the Hunanese rebellious and lawless, for really they are not so; they are only endeavouring to protect what they think are their own rights, and therefore, though this may be viewed very differently by Foreigners, it would be better not to be precipitate. The Central Government would do well to consider twice the demands of the Foreign powers before granting them. If the Government then find that they can safely open the province, let them do it, but if they come to the conclusion that they cannot do so, let them tell the Foreign Powers that what they demand cannot be accomplished at the present time. The *Mercury* adds that the Chinese always had a very high opinion of Foreigners for their commercial enterprise, clear-headedness, and diplomatic skill, but if they attempt to open the province of Hunan now against the wishes of the Central Government, they are not all the Chinese have given them the credit of being.

A MAN named Keung Tinh was up before Mr. Wise on the 31st ulto. charged with having returned from banishment. Four previous convictions were proved against him, the last being one of seven years for robbery with violence, and upon each of his convictions it was shown that he had been flogged. The Magistrate mercifully sentenced him to a term of one years' imprisonment without adding additional torture.

THAT a man's wrong-doing always involves more than himself has been lately illustrated by the *soi-disant* General Tcheng-Ki-Tong. When he was ordered to return home for malfeasance in office in Paris, he brought with him a handsome Parisienne, named Madame Tissat, who claims to be his morganatic wife. He represented to her that his reception in China would be an ovation and that the examination of his official conduct would be a splendid vindication. The poor Frenchwoman was only too glad to believe him and landed at Shanghai with her halfbred baby, amah, 20 trunks and a retinue of servants. She put up at the Astor House Hotel and there awaited her liege lord, who was supposed to be at either Peking or Foochow. Days and weeks passed and no "General." The little money the lady had brought was soon dissipated. The servants were discharged, most of the jewelry vanished, and finally, at the beginning of the month, she was compelled to leave the hotel for non-payment of bills. She applied to the French Consul *in forma pauperis*, and he secured for her a cheap apartment in the French concession where she is probably still living upon his official bounty. At the last moment the hotel-keeper showed praiseworthy generosity and allowed her to take 10 of her 20 trunks to her new lodgings. Unless the "General" appears upon the scene or makes the proper fiscal arrangements before September 1st, the luckless woman and infant are to be sent home to Marseilles.

WE are under obligations to Dr. Edward Bedloe United States Consul at Amoy, for the latest advices respecting the World's Fair and Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893. At the Fair site, ground has been broken for thirty buildings and twenty are in course of erection. Over $12,000,000 are already in hand and subscriptions are still coming in at the rate of $20,000 a day. The United States, the State of Illinois, the city of Chicago, and nearly every branch of trade in that city (some 230) will each have a building and an exhibit of its own. Thirty five of the 44 States of the Union have taken official notice of the Fair and will be represented by buildings, offices, exhibits, collections or loan-exhibitions. Of the 62 great nations of the world, 38 have notified the Commissioners that they will take part in the event. Of the leading American cities, 40 thus far have promised to be represented. Over 400 private citizens in different parts of the world will send rare and curious collections. The cities in which they reside include Rio de Janeiro, Melbourne, Calcutta, Alexandria, Cairo, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, Kyoto, Tokyo, Honolulu, Stockholm, Geneva, Rome, Florence, Naples, Athens, Smyrna and Morocco. The money appropriated by Chicago and Illinois now amounts to $14,500,000; by the rest of the United States $8,000,000; by Europe $1,000,000; by other countries $5,000,000; by private concerns $15,000,000. The entire total is twice the amount spent upon the late Paris exhibition and three times that of the Philadelphia Centennial. The general manager, Major M. P. Handy, calculates that the amount expended will border on $100,000,000, American gold. Negociations are now in progress whereby cheap excursion tickets (at less than half-rates) will be sold from every part of the world. The plan is to have round trip tickets, London and Chicago $100; Hongkong and Chicago $200; Melbourne and Chicago $250; Cairo and Chicago $300; Rio de Janeiro and Chicago $250. Provisions will be made to accommodate a million visitors at a time. A Central committee will have charge of hotels, and lodging houses, and will issue tickets, so as to prevent any mistake or overcharge. Lodging will be furnished from 50 cents per diem upward, and board and lodging from a dollar a day upward. A feature of the Fair will be the Electrical exhibit. This will include every invention by Morse, Edison, Maxim, Man, Sawyer, Brush, Fuller, and the other great American inventors and discoverers.

FOR some reason or other the British Navy is not universally popular in the democratic colony of New South Wales. And unfortunately the feeling is not solely confined to the Sydney republicans and the all-powerful labor party. The trouble, it is scarcely necessary to say, is based on the red-tape snobbery and affected official priggishness by which so many Naval officers degrade their profession and insult their manhood. Here is a little extract from the Sydney *Sunday Times* of the 26th July—a journal that takes special interest in naval matters—which many of our readers will peruse with interest:—"H.M.S. *Penguin*, of infamous notoriety, has been ordered to proceed to China. Such at least is the latest report afloat concerning that unhappy vessel, and Australians may well be pardoned for wondering whether that station presents any particular attractions to naval martinets of the Heiby-Moore type, or whether the naval authorities consider that the climate of the Flowery Land is calculated to have a beneficial effect on disaffected crews. It will be remembered that shortly after the notorious scandal, which early last year evoked such an outburst of indignation in these colonies as to fairly astonish the wiseacres of Whitehall, the *Egeria* was secretly despatched to China. That step was, however, taken too late to save the credit of the Imperial Navy in Australia; the harm had already been done, the mischief was irreparable. Is it to a desire on the part of the authorities to prevent a repetition of that "unfortunate *contretemps*," as we have heard it termed, that we must attribute the hurried and quite unexpected departure of H.M.S. *Penguin*? If so, we cannot but condole with the authorities on the absolute failure of their little game. The *Penguin* scandal has become a by-word right through Australasia, and no good can possibly be achieved by any attempt to hush the matter up. We may, of course, be unable to compel Lord Scott to give full publicity to the details of that infamous episode, but in this matter we have the sympathy and support of a large and influential section of the British Press, which will be able to force the authorities in England to speak out on the subject.—From Port Darwin we learn that Staff-surgeon Colthurst, of H.M.S. *Penguin*, whose harsh treatment by Commander Moore has formed the subject of some severe comments in this journal, is at present lying in the local hospital, where are also two A.B.'s belonging to the same vessel. As the *Penguin* only carries one surgeon, we wonder how the ship's company is getting on without medical attendance on the fever-stricken coast of North-western Australia? The Port Darwin gaol has likewise become the temporary abode of one of the *Penguin's* crew, and although his surroundings are the reverse of comfortable, he declares himself better off than on board of his slave-ship."

THE American schooner *Loong-wha*, from Tientsin, arrived at Shanghai on the 23rd ulto. in charge of the mate, Captain Lord having died of Bright's disease on the previous Thursday morning, on the voyage down.

IT is understood that telegraphic advices were received here on the 28th ulto. to the effect that the railway line to connect the Imuris mines with the sea coast has been completed, and that the first shipment of ore will be made on the 10th inst. We give this report for whatever it may be worth.

MR. George C. Miln and his dramatic company opened for a short season at the Theatre Royal, Calcutta, on the 8th ulto. in Tom Robertson's famous comedy "Caste," to be followed by "Our Boys," "The Silver King," and other popular pieces. Mr. Miln is wisely giving Shakespere a holiday.

AN accident occurred at Kiuklang on the 20th ulto. resulting in the death of Mr. D. Lamacchia, a Customs officer. Two other officers were out shooting with him and one of them, Mr. Hoch, was preparing to fire at a bird when his gun accidentally went off and the charge lodged in the back of Mr. Lamacchia's head, killing him instantly. An enquiry was afterwards held and from the evidence adduced it was clearly shewn that Mr. Lamacchia's death was a purely accidental one.

IT will be learned with satisfaction that yesterday's (25th ulto.) settlement on the local Rialto passed off in what is now the stereotyped phrase of "a satisfactory manner"—which, of course, means that many came to the scratch, while some didn't. The latter, however, are of the smaller fry and do not amount to much, but it will be noticed from our list of quotations which appears elsewhere, that there has been a tremendous fall in many stocks consequent upon the settlement. That local financial matters are still gloomy is an undoubted fact, and if it turns out that one particular stock, which is now the theme of much animated discussion, should prove to be of the *genus* wild-cat, Hongkong will be a veritable slough of despond.

"SHAREHOLDER'S" regrets that Mr. Fraser-Smith did not reach the colony from Australia in time to be present at the half-yearly meeting of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, held on the 22nd ulto., would appear, from the number of letters we have received on the subject, to be almost universal. The absence of the one independent and fearless opponent to Directors' monopolies which this colony possesses—the windy lucubrations of men of the Wicking type, who have their own axes to grind, are not worth serious reflection, excepting for purposes of illustration or argument—probably prevented some interesting disclosures at the meeting; but we can promise our readers that the situation will be practically grappled with in these columns during the course of the next few days.

THE Acting Puisne Judge gave judgment in the Summary Court on the 28th ulto. in the share dealing case *Luddy v. Ramjahm and Curreem*. Plaintiff sued for $468.12, the difference on Punjom shares sold to Ramjahm, the fulfilment of the contract being guaranteed by Curreem. His lordship decided in favor of plaintiff for the amount claimed. Mr. E. Robinson, on behalf of the plaintiff, asked for immediate execution, as he had been informed that Ramjahm had already left the colony. Mr. Gedge (of Wotton and Deacon's office) explained that Ramjahm had gone to Saigon on a three weeks' trip and would shortly be here, when no doubt a settlement would be made. The Judge, after remarking that the plaintiff couldn't be expected to wait three weeks for his money, said he would not issue an order at present for immediate execution.

A MEETING of members of the Jockey Club interested in the purchase of Subscription Griffins for the 1892 season was held in the reading room of the Hongkong Hotel at 4 p.m. on the 28th ulto. The business was delayed some twenty minutes pending the pleasure of a stray Steward of the Club, but no one of that august body deigning to attend, Mr. W. H. Dick was voted to the chair and the object of the meeting lucidly explained. Mr. J. F. Hough, Clerk of the Course, informed the members that he had been in communication with the Shanghai Horse Bazaar, but was not certain as to the terms upon which griffins could be obtained, although he supposed they would be similar to those of past years. Mr. Fraser-Smith was of the opinion that more definite information might have been submitted to the meeting, but so far as he was concerned he was quite agreeable that the old custom should be again followed, providing the Bazaar was prepared to provide ponies of the desired quality, at the usual figure of $150, and that the Stewards would give special races as in past years. The Chairman ultimately proposed that the order for the purchase of the ponies be given to the Horse Bazaar, all conditions to be the same as those of last year. This was seconded by Mr. R. Fraser-Smith, after the Clerk of the Course had undertaken that the usual races would be given for Subscription griffins, and carried unanimously, whereupon the meeting broke up.

"ONLOOKER" writes from Chungking to our Shanghai morning contemporary under date the 1st August:—The correspondent of a Shanghai paper falls into the grievous error in his flourish of trumpets over what he describes as the opening of Chungking. As yet there are no vessels plying between this and Ichang which fly either the British or any other foreign flag. Difficulties as regards registration have cropped up to prevent foreign ownership of vessels of Chinese type, and it looks as if the British authorities in particular were doing their level best to prevent the development of trade under their own flag. The present situation is as follows:—Last year Szechuan produce went down to Ichang under transit passes taken out in Hankow; now it is going forward, to some extent, in chartered Chinese junks, and without the necessity for paying transit dues. On enquiry at one of the foreign agencies I have been courteously informed that some 90 charters have been made to date, but that at this time of the year the run is on small craft; in fact, you require a microscope to discover where the tonnage capacity of many of the gallant barks comes in. But, let us not repine. Does not a great oak grow from a little acorn? Yes, verily but it takes a long time to grow. Since there are always two sides to a question, I have been trying to get to the bottom of the fuss made about likin, the sudden imposition of which was declared to have brought trade to a standstill or nearly so. Well, the only conclusion I can arrive at is that the Taotai is clearly justified in requesting that the up-country dealers who, before the port was opened to foreigners, paid their moderate tax without murmur, should continue to do so before handing their goods over to the native agents of foreign firms to be by them forwarded, say on joint account, free of all transit dues for further likin, to the markets of either Hankow or Shanghai! —My teacher, an unsuccessful student at the last examinations, and who is fully impressed with the idea that a fat billet in the new custom house would just suit his interests, says that the native merchants of Chungking are quite capable of taking care of themselves and their cash, and do not accord in the slightest with the old proverb which asserts, that "those who can do a good business do not stop to wrangle over taxes."

SEVENTY sailors from the Chinese Imperial Squadron landed at Nagasaki the other day and went in for a "real good time." Admiral Ting, whose philanthropy ought to be known in Exeter Hall, didn't quite see it as a harmless amusement, and the gay and festive tars were soundly whipped on rejoining their ships. Their shrieks of agony, according to the *Nippon*, were heard far and near. Had this happened in Hongkong, dear old Ting would probably have been "run in" and treated to a richly merited dose of his own sauce; in Japan the truculent Celestial reigns supreme.

THERE were very few cases of importance at the Police Court on the 26th ulto., and the business was run through with Mr. Wise's characteristic promptitude. There was one, however, that is deserving of passing notice, inasmuch as it is pregnant with evidence of the possession of an unsophisticated spirit on the part of one Lau Achun, described as "a collector of bad coins," who at the instance of P.C. John Green was charged with being in the unlawful possession of a number of counterfeit coins. The defendant readily admitted the charge in a manner indicative of pride on his part, but upon being sentenced to six months' imprisonment, he blandly inquired of the magistrate if he would be allowed to go home every night to sleep. His Worship referred him to the Superintendent of the Home, who it is presumed will in turn refer poor Lau to some copper coloured turn-key, and the whole will end in bitter disappointment.

IF "Fairway" will send us the Puisne Judge's notes in the case *Lum Aling v. Patell*, to which he refers in his letter, we shall be glad to publish them if they are of public interest. But our correspondent is quite mistaken in the assumption that we, or anybody else, can obtain a Hongkong judge's notes of a case by merely applying for them. The Code holds that a judge's notes are his own private property and cannot be obtained *as a right*; but we believe that judges rarely refuse an application for copies of their notes to be used as evidence. Mr. Justice Fielding Clark, in the case *Regina v. Brandt*, told the defendant that he did not believe his statement that he could not obtain a copy of the judge's notes in a certain case; but since then the Editor of this journal had occasion to apply to Sir James Russell for a copy of his notes in the Conspiracy case, and the request was refused. It may interest "Fairway" to know that the judge's notes in *Regina v. Brandt* cost us the trifling sum of $45 for copying.

A VISIT TO THE BALMORAL MINE.

(BY OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.)

Having a few days to spare whilst in Sydney in July last, and knowing the great interest taken in the Balmoral gold mine by a considerable number of Hongkong and Coast Port residents who have capital invested in that hitherto unproductive, not to say unprofitable undertaking, I made inquiries as to the feasibility of running up to Mount McDonald, and personally seeing all that was to be seen in what to the vast majority of shareholders has been from the beginning very much a *terra incognita*. Meeting Mr. Kenneth Stevens, the Secretary of the Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Ld., who had been sent down by the Directors in Hongkong to specially investigate and report on certain matters connected with the management at the mine and the position of affairs generally, at the Oxford Hotel, Sydney, where I had pitched my camp, he courteously informed me that no difficulties, excepting the bitterly cold and miserably wet weather and the discomforts attendant on "roughing it" in an out-of-the-way mining township, stood in the way of my projected trip, and that every facility would no doubt be afforded me by the manager (Mr. Walton) to have a good look round, and to form whatever opinions the circumstances warranted. Mr. Stevens, who had only a short time previously paid an official visit to "the Balmoral" with a well-known Australian mining expert, was, of course, not disposed to be particularly communicative as to the results of his mission, at all event until the same had been submitted to the Board of Directors, and probably he preferred that I should form my own independent views without prejudice one way or the other; but from what he rather hinted than actually stated, I inferred that prospects of big dividends in the immediate future for the long-suffering shareholders were, if not altogether hopeless, at least a remote contingency. However, having thus arranged preliminaries and cleared the way, I lost no time in starting on my journey for the *El Dorado* which a little more than a year ago had infused such high expectations in the bosoms of numerous Hongkong investors, but which, alas, so far have only realised disappointed hopes.

As very few local readers of the *Hongkong Telegraph* are acquainted with the exact locality of "the Balmoral"—as a matter of fact most of the shareholders know nothing whatever about it,—it will be as well to say that this gold mine is at Mount McDonald, New South Wales, over two hundred miles to the northwest of Sydney.

Under favorable circumstances and in the summer season the journey by rail would no doubt be enjoyable, as the country contains many striking views and places of special interest; but it was my fate to have to face a persistent and most depressing series of rain storms, which had been general for the previous fortnight and which completely spoiled my attempts to enjoy the lovely scenery of the Emu plains and Blue Mountains. The railways in New South Wales are not exactly paradises; if I might, without immediate personal danger, be permitted to express my honest views on the subject, and as regards this particular line, I do not hesitate to say that there is no rail-road in the habitable globe with so many extraordinary curves, the effects of which, especially to delicate or sleepless travellers, are many and various. It was 8 p.m. when the Great Western express (what's in a name, etc. ?) left Sydney, and the passengers certainly had "a night of it." You can get "chow" (of a sort) on the Australian railways, but it is invariably of the refreshment room pattern—boiling soup of the weakest type, and steak as tough as the hide of an old water buffalo, at a cost of 2s. 6d.—And there are also sleeping cars. Oh! yes! I enjoyed a special sleeping car, and for that exclusive privilege I had to pay through the nose—a rather serious matter for a poverty-stricken journalist who couldn't send in *his little bill* to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank or the China Borneo Company, Limited, with a certainty of its being liquidated on account of alleged services rendered—or otherwise. There is a joke in this latter remark which nobody but the late "Dan'el" McCulloch, the present Tom Jackson, the ex-director Dalrymple, and the writer of this pilgrimage thoroughly understands. But to return to our steak and onions—a favorite dish at the Balmoral mine, as Mr. Orange, C.E., and other local scientists who have been there, will readily testify. After dinner the *salon*—excuse my French, Mr. Editor, but I once took a cheap trip from London Bridge to Dieppe and the *lingua Franca* has stuck to me ever since—was quickly transformed into a series of sleeping chambers, and I am not ashamed to own that I found oblivion in the arms of Morpheus—which is Italian for Murphy—with a zest worthy of a better cause. *Malheu!* Long before daylight—say at about 4.45—the Mount McDonald passengers changed carriages at a God-forsaken place called Blayney, and then the fun really commenced. I am accustomed to terrific jolting; I have ridden Australian buck-jumpers, steered an Egyptian donkey through the arid deserts surrounding Grand Cairo and Suez, and once, when roads were not, scaled Victoria Peak on board a Mongolian race-pony, but the shaking-up we were subjected to on this line of railway—which, though of quite recent construction, has all the discarded rolling plant of other lines in New South Wales, utilised doubtless to wear out their last legs—, put all previous experiences quite in the shade. The recollection of my bruised body haunts me still. At 7 a.m., unless the train is late, and the oldest inhabitant can't remember when it wasn't late, Woodstock is reached, and our journey by rail is accomplished. The rain falls in torrents as I wend my way towards the only "pub" that, strange to say, this country town of corrugated-iron shanties contains. A meagre fare for breakfast and an exorbitant charge have to be mildly put up with, and then arrangements have to be made for the journey by coach to the Mount, a distance of about 14 miles.

The landlord of the hostelry is anxious to be obliging in a rough and ready way; he is interested in China and Japan, and as he is an old miner of varied experience, I am interested in any reliable information he may be able to afford regarding the Balmoral enterprise. Fortune favors me decidedly; the worthy Boniface is in no way inclined to be reticent; he knows all about the Balmoral mine and has no objections to ventilating his views. He commences by telling me that a few years ago he took gold to the value of £10,000 out of the Mount McDonald district, principally from the Balmoral section, whilst working on tribute. He showed me a bag of very rich specimens of quartz obtained from the Balmoral leases, some of which would 'pan out' about two hundred ounces to the ton, and assured me that plenty of the same sort of stuff was available. If no one else believes in the substantial prospects of the Balmoral Mining Co., this practical miner certainly does, and it would appear that he has solid grounds for his confidence. "I am waiting," he remarked, with a twinkle in his eye, "waiting until the Company stops work and then I'll try my luck again." If all my worthy host told me is true, the Hongkong shareholders own a second Broken Hill, but with the very gratifying difference that instead of silver the Balmoral produces gold. However, the fact remains that this man has made a considerble sum of money, the ore being obtained as related above, and I satisfied myself that he is not the only fortunate "tributor"—for the benefit of the uninitiated it may be mentioned that a "tributor" is a miner who works without wages and on his own account, returning to the owner of the ground a percentage according to his gains—who did well in the Mount McDonald ranges.

After breakfast the signal is given "to coach," and now comes a most unpleasant part of the journey in a pair-horsed—what shall I call it? Those who have not visited the Colonies have yet to experience the terrors of a bush road and an up-country coach. The sensations from the road remind you of a sea during a typhoon, and the coach is a square box on wheels that are quite ignorant of any relationship to springs. Rain continued to come down in full force, rendering the situation just as uncomfortable as can well be imagined, for the roof and sides of the shaky vehicle were as leaky as the pockets of investors in Punjoms at 85. Woodstock being over 2,000 feet above sea-level and the season mid-winter, the cold was intense; but having been "froze stiff" (this expression is copyright) coming over the Blue Mountains, and not having thawed down, I found it quite impossible to get any colder. But while describing these delights I am forgetting that the coach is rolling along, up hill and down dale, through a country productive of nothing more striking than the everlasting gum-tree, the chief feature of all Australian bush scenery. Here and there a 'Cockatoo'—a cockatoo in bush parlance means a small farmer—has a small homestead which relieves the eye, and it goes without saying that our ancient friend, the persevering Celestial—they are generally called "Chows" in the Colonies—has a market garden adjoining the road-side, on a plot of ground that is neither field, meadow nor swamp. The entire journey is so dreadfully slow and uninteresting, that my chief attention is devoted to scientifically balancing myself from side to side of the coach so as to escape bodily harm as far as possible from the horrible jolting of that extraordinary article of conveyance. One thing in reference to the terrible roads struck me forcibly, and that was how the large and heavy pieces of machinery alleged to be at the Balmoral mine could have been transported through such a country.

After ascending a series of hills Mount McDonald is reached at 11.30. Frankly, the first view of the place did not impress me favorably; and I don't know that an extended acquaintance with its beauties and other virtues very materially altered my first impressions. The picture presented was a shabby street of very insignificant corrugated-iron houses, with here and there, dotted about to the right and left, wood, bark, and other shanties of the type usually found in small mining districts. The coach, having left the mails at the Post office, proceeded to the hotel I had chosen as my habitation during my stay in the town. There are two establishments of the kind, and I selected that which I thought would be the quieter. It is kept by Miss Neville, a maiden lady of uncertain age, who did her utmost under difficulties to make me as comfortable as possible. With three or four utter strangers sharing the same sleeping and sitting rooms and solitude quite an unknown quantity in the former, with the toughest "chow" that I had faced for generations, the discomfort of having to enjoy your bath in a hand basin, and the never-ending row in all parts of the house, I am quite safe in saying that no London lodging-house in "the Dials" was ever more prolific of the disturbing element than the high-class accommodation provided by the Mount McDonald Arms.

The dreary rain that witnessed our departure from Sydney, greeted our arrival at the Mount, and it was not much of a solace to learn that the weather was by no means unusual for the time of the year, and that it was very unlikely to change for the next few weeks. And here let me at once admit that, from reliable information received after my return to Sydney, the weather prophets were right in their predictions. Hopelessly giving up the idea of ever being able to venture out and keep dry, I lost no time in visiting the Balmoral mine and, as far as was possible, accomplishing the object of my visit. The conclusions I arrived at, both from personal observation and from inquiries made in every direction where reliable information was likely to be obtained, do not amount to a very great deal and their value may be questionable; but at all events the shareholders of the Balmoral Mining Co. will be interested to know something from an independent source regarding their property.

The alleged gold-field is situated on the Abercrombie ranges, about thirty miles from the town of Carcoar. The country is very rugged and mountainous and distinctly unfavorable to extensive alluvial auriferous deposits; but a perfect net-work of quartz veins are met with in all directions. So far the workings are confined to quartz mining, the principal veins in the district being the Balmoral, Queen of the Mount, Grant's Amalgamated, and several others. Without entering into all the geological details supplied to me by experts, it is sufficient to mention that the gold, which is generally fine in this district, is evenly distributed through the quartz, there being also a total absence of what miners term clearage, or free gold. This accounts for the crushings yielding higher returns than is indicated by the outside appearances of the quartz.

Mr H. W. Slee, Inspector of Mines for the New South Wales Government, paid an official visit to Mount McDonald in August, 1889, and in the course of a very interesting report speaks most favorably of the Balmoral prospects. He says:—"The Balmoral is a distinct line of reef from the Queen of the Mount. Several hundred tons of quartz were crushed from this reef averaging fully two ounces per ton. There are several other mines working with fair prospects of success. The following is the quartz crushing power on the field: Balmoral Gold Mining Co., 10-head, Colbert's 8-head, Pascoe's 12-head, Creighton's 25-head, and the Mining Investment Association 20-head batteries, making a total of 75-head and 100 horse-power. This expenditure of capital in quartz-crushing machinery proves that capitalists have faith in the permanency of the Mount McDonald gold-field, and when taking into consideration the geological formation, the nature of the quality, and the depth of some of those mines already attained, no other conclusion can be arrived at than that the Mount McDonald gold-field will rank among the permanent reefing districts of New South Wales. There is also a large tract of auriferous country within a few miles of Mount McDonald, which, if once developed, will add to the settlement of a permanent mining population."

The conditions of the Balmoral Co.'s properties mentioned in the foregoing extract still exist, and shareholders can rest assured that, whatever may be the actual paying prospects of the concern, the mine is neither a wild-cat business nor a "salted" fraud. In the leases which comprise "the Balmoral" the reefs are not so clearly defined as in the "Queen of the Mount" and "Eureka," and the country is of a much harder nature. Only the most experienced miners can discern country rock from the reef, and it was represented to me that this fact to a great extent explains the low returns realised before work at the mine was stopped. Owing to inexperienced management a great quantity of rock was put through the mill with the reef quartz, the cost of picking preventing any attempt at separation being made.

The Balmoral Co. originally held over 22 acres, which they subsequently increased by the purchase of further leases to 72 acres—a huge and most valuable property should fair results accrue from working operations. The battery plant and compressor, with the dam, are situated in the dip of two hills, quite close to the mouth of the tunnel. The dam is said to be capable of holding a million gallons of water, and the machinery is of the most improved and modern types. The latter now comprises a powerful 20-head of stamps, four vanners, a Remington mill, a compressor plant driving four rock-drills, air-winch, etc., etc. All this costly plant is in first-rate order.

The last report made by Mr. Jonathan Seaver, which has doubtless been seen by most of the shareholders, says that he has precisely the same opinion of the mine as when he reported on it two years ago. Mr. Seaver considers that ignorance and mismanagement have nearly ruined a good property, and several competent authorities who have recently visited the district confirm his views. I am bound, from all I have seen and heard, to believe that with well-directed and competent management the mine ought yet to turn out a remunerative one to shareholders. The Secretary of the Company informed me that he had arranged to put before the Directors several schemes with a view to giving the property a fair opportunity of showing its true value, and no doubt they will receive due consideration. Like many another promising enterprise, the Balmoral Company commenced with far too small a capital, and it has had the ill luck to fall on wretchedly bad times both in Hongkong and New South Wales. And like the Punjom concern, it has apparently been saddled from the beginning with a choice collection of rogues and incompetents. The shareholders now know the worst, they can safely rely on the general accuracy of all I have written, and of course they must use their own judgment as to the policy to be carried out in the future. I should be inclined to rather underestimate than exaggerate the prospects of success, especially on account of the unusually hard nature of the country, but under all circumstances I think it would be a great pity to abandon prospects that are certainly not hopeless and on which a lot of money has been spent, without further exploitation.

My return journey to Sydney was accomplished under the depressing influence of continuous rain, which prevented me from enjoying the scenery, some of which, especially near the Blue Mountains, is exceedingly beautiful. And I was most thankful to be back again, safe and sound, in my comfortable quarters at the Oxford Hotel.

REPORT OF THE HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

SEASON 1890-1891.

To the members of the Hongkong Cricket Club.

Gentlemen,—The Committee have the pleasure of presenting their annual report on the season 1890-1891.

The accounts which are attached shew a balance of $5,090.53 to the credit of the Club on the 15th August.

The usual list of members, with the batting and bowling averages for the season, is annexed. Captain Dunn heads the list with a batting average of 70.7. Dr. J. A. Lowson comes next with 25.33. The highest bowling average falls to C. S. Barff with 7.73 per wicket. Dr. J. A. Lowson comes next with 8.65. Prizes were presented by "Unknown" for the best averages.

In all, the Club played 15 matches; of these nine were won and six lost.

The principal scores were made by Captain Dunn, 208, 187, 120, 69, 64, 54; T. S. Smith, 74; E. M. Blair, R.E., 72; F. Maitland, 70; Dr. Lowson, 67, 59, 58; E. W. Maitland, 55; G. E. Tavemer, 55; A. J. Leach, 51; G. G. Boyle, R.A., 50.

A team was sent to Singapore under the captaincy of E. M. Blair, R.E. The following matches were played:—

Hongkong *v.* Straits Settlements.
Do. *v.* Colombo.
Do. *v.* Singapore.

Hongkong suffered defeat in the two former and proved victorious in the latter.

The heartiest thanks of the Club are due to the Singapore community for the hospitable manner in which they treated our representatives.

Owing to ill-health the President (Hon. W. M. Deane) was obliged to sever his connection with the Club. His resignation is regretted.

The accommodation in the Pavilion having been found insufficient, it was decided at a General Meeting held on the 5th June to extend the building at a cost of $1,400. The extension will be completed by the 1st October.

The Ground is in capital order.

There are 304 members.

The Lawn Tennis Championship Cup was won by W. H. Wallace. The Single Tennis Handicap fell to F. Pontifex, R.N., and the "Doubles" to Messrs. W. H. Wallace and C. Platt.

The Club have to thank Colonel Chater and the Officers of the A. & S. Highlanders for their kindness in allowing their Band to play on the ground during matches.

The Annual Meeting for the purpose of receiving the Committee's Report for the past season and electing the Committee for the coming season will be held at the Pavilion on Monday, the 7th September, at 5 p.m.

W. M. DEANE, President,
COLONEL CHATER,
T. S. SMITH,
E. M. BLAIR,
} Absent.

R. TRESILLIAN, Hon. Treasurer,
A. J. LEACH,
T. E. DAVIES,
W. H. WALLACE,
} Members of the Committee.

ARTHUR K. TRAVERS,
Honorary Secretary.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column].

THE HONGKONG BANK MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—Some men there are whose existence becomes a burden to them when they have nothing to find fault with. But such men are, fortunately, very rare even in this model colony. I have heard of such men and read of them, and I have actually seen one or two of the *genus* here. They serve very well to give one an idea of the inhabitants of Chinese Tartary. They take pride in making an exhibition of themselves by asking pertinent questions in impertinent ways, and making an ordinary enquiry in an extraordinary manner. Their delight is to make their friends believe they are a "terror" to every one who gives them a chance to exhibit their mother-in-law kind of malignity.

Why in the name of goodness Mr. Wicking should repeat his question to Mr. J. S. Moses, the Chairman at the Bank meeting, about the short selling of Bank shares, after receiving a straight answer, is what I cannot understand. But I will try to guess. I think he wanted to look formidable. He did not succeed, I think, but perhaps he felt he was creating an impression. Now, I think, Mr. Editor, that if a man knocks his head against a stone wall he makes an impression too, and in that way I do not see what right any one has to object to his making an impression. But if one is not satisfied with making impressions, but comes out with silly attacks in *Granny's* columns about the pronunciation of the Chairman of an institution, I think it is not exactly fair-play. I think it is rather silly, very ridiculously silly. I am not a satellite of Mr. J. S. Moses, and don't write to defend him—in truth there is nothing to defend; but what on earth Mr. Moses' English pronunciation has to do with any one of the shareholders of the Bank is a puzzle to me. If Mr. Wicking asserts that Mr. Moses' diction is unintelligible, then he is the first man I have ever heard say so. The reporters found no difficulty in taking down the Chairman's statements, and it is nobody's fault if Mr. Wicking failed to hear or understand them properly.

I do not think Mr. Moses ever tried to maintian his right to the Chairmanship of the Bank on account of his fluent English; and I am unable to gather what there was to make a fuss about in his mode of conducting the meeting.

I firmly believe that if Mr. Wicking were to be appointed Chairman of a Jewish Bank for ten years running he would never be able to speak Hebrew half so well as Mr. Moses spoke English the other day.

In conclusion, I think if a Chairman can understand when impertinent questions are put to him and can satisfactorily answer them, he is all right, and ought not to mind what an exhibition he makes of others.

Your's very truly,
FAIRPLAY.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1891.

THE KOWLOON TIN MINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—You say in your paper of the 22nd inst., in an editorial note to S. S. S.'s letter:—"The sole point in the question is this, viz., is there a stratum of slate, shale or schist overlying, underlying or intersecting the granite formation at Kowloon. If there be, there may be tin, copper, silver or even gold. If not, there is nothing." In your issue of the 21st inst. you say no ore but iron pyrites is found in granite.

These are very positive assertions.

In Ansted's Geology, Mineralogy and Physical Geography, section 571, the author says "Granite and the other rocks of the same kind frequently contain metalliferous ores, contained in veins chiefly parallel to each other and forming series of variable interest. The metals in England from this rock are chiefly tin and copper, in South America silver, and in the Ural Mountains gold; but elsewhere many others are found." These are the metals which according to your dictum can only be found in slate, shale or schist. You do not even give gneiss, sandstone or limestone, which are metalliferous rocks, a chance.

But the question is granite as a metalliferous rock. Now I happen to know that in some of the richest copper mines in Cornwall 20 or 30 years ago, viz., the Caradon Mines, were in that rock; not at an intersection with killas or slate, but in it; the lodes were worked through it for miles. Eight years ago I saw a shaft being sunk in a tin mine almost in the famous Cheesewring granite quarry, while some distance to the east the old Wheal and Phœnix tin and copper mine, at a junction of granite and killas, was still worked as a dividend paying mine.

Throughout Cornwall both tin and copper mines are worked in granite and killas, the lodes passing from one rock to the other in length and in depth. Cornish miners do not call a block of granite in a metalliferous vein a "horse." They might be surprised to find a *block of granite* in the way you describe, but they would not drops their tools and run out unless somebody told them it was a "horse." They would want to see the other side of it. In miners' phraseology a "horse" is a rock of any kind that splits a lode into two branches. It is often so crossed with small metallic veins or strings of ore as to more than pay for working, even if it were not necessary to work it to get at the lode.

We used to call arsenical pyrites mispickel, and to obtain arsenic from it. How long has it been an antimonial ore? I have no interest in the Kowloon mine, and have not seen any of the ore from it; but so far as the nature of the rock in the locality affects the tin question, there is in my opinion no great *cause for discouragement*.

I beg to remain, Sir,
Your's,
TREMAR.

Hongkong, August 26th, 1891.

[When time will permit we shall favor "Tremar" with our views on these various points of contention, and unless both scientific training and practical experience are at fault we have no doubt but that we will "pan out" close upon the proverbial 18 carat.—Ed.]

CHINA EXTENDING HER SWAY.

The Tartar General at Ch'eng-tu, the Viceroy of Szechuan, and the Resident in Tibet have submitted a joint memorial to the Throne which has been published in the *Peking Gazette*, respecting the measures to be adopted for the pacification of the Chantui (Menia) tribes. The late Resident, Ch'ang-k'eng drew up a code of rules on the subject which received the approval of the Throne. A translation of these was forwarded to the Tibetan ecclesiastic who rules the country. This dignitary submitted a reply in which he asked for a modification of the regulations on the ground that they were drawn up by an officer who had only a very slender knowledge of the condition of the country. The new Resident, Shêng-t'ai, ordered them to be enforced, but the Ruler insisted that they should be reconsidered and stated that he would most certainly not comply with the provision which made the native authorities of Chantui amendable to the jurisdiction of Tachienlu and Lit'ang as well as to Lassa. In explanation of such conduct on the part of the Chantui ruler, it should be mentioned that the country was handed over to the Dalai Lama in the reign of T'ung Chih and that the proposal to place it under the joint control of the Szechuan Government would involve "loss of face." Ch'ang-k'êng, in drawing up the new code for the administration of the country, clearly foresaw the difficulty of cutting off all relations with Lassa, and devised this dual system of control as the best solution of the problem. The Tibetan Council protested so clamorously that Shêng-t'ai was obliged to think of some compromise. He sent a delegate to reason with the Chantui tribes and suggested that in case of oppression by the Tibetan authorities, they should have the right of appealing to the Chinese officials at Tachienlu and Lit'ang, but that under ordinary circumstances they should continue amendable to the jurisdiction of the Tibetan rulers. This, while giving the Tibetans the outward semblance of authority, would have placed the real power in the hands of the Chinese. This point did not escape the notice of the Tibetan Council, who were more persistent than ever in their objection to the arrangement. The memorialists are of opinion that a simple form of government is best suited to the wants of a savage people and think it desirable that the administration should not be unduly severe or too complicated. Lo Ping-chang, the former Viceroy of Szechuan, held somewhat similar views and introduced the system of ruling savages by means of savages which has continued in force until the present time. In the opinion of the present writers the requirements of the case will be fully met by affording the natives of Chantui a tribunal to which they can appeal against the oppression of their Tibetan rulers. As the Tibetan Council has strong objections to be the joint jurisdiction of the Chinese authorities at Tachienlu and Lit'ang, the memorialists have constituted the Resident at Lassa the authority to which the natives are to appeal for redress against the exactions of their rulers. The only objection to this course is the distance which separates Lassa from Chantui, and to obviate this, all petitions are to be forwarded with due despatch by the Chinese military officer stationed at Chiaugch'ia in the same way as documents from Nepaul are transmitted through a similar officer stationed a Dengri.

FOOCHOW.

August 22nd.

We are glad to hear that prospects for the coming Race-meeting are very fair. Though the list for Subscription Griffins has not yet been placed on the table we hear already of eight intending subscribers.

There has been an extraordinary rise lately in the price of pork, chickens and ducks, owing to a falling off in supplies. It is said that most of the country people have discovered that the raising of this farm produce has been unprofitable and have been giving it up. Now, perhaps, they will begin again.

We are glad to learn that the missionary in the Klong Ning district who was lately threatened with expulsion and only retired to Foochow on the solicitation of his friends, has returned to his post. The parting words of a friend to him on his work again were "*pas trop de zèle*," which we are given to understand means "go slow," and form excellent advice.

We hear this week of some few native tea hongs over the bridge having closed their doors for the season. On enquiring as to the reason of their doing so thus early, they say that they find so little demand, and that with the reported depressed state of the London and Australian markets they do not look for improvement. All natives engaged in the trade are better informed than they used to be, and none are so speculative after late experiences.

Complaints reach us from all sides of the increase of squeezing in the country, both on articles of export and import—"Any man too muchee fear do pidgin" is the expression used to us. Applications have been made to foreign hongs for transit passes by their merest acquaintances amongst the natives, and for merchandize in which they have not the slightest interest. These helpless traders ask whether foreigners cannot interfere on their behalf, but we do not see how this is to be done.

The following statement of Congou Settlements to date shows that about 80 per cent of the total has been laid down at, and under, 10½d. per lb.

Settlements of Congou since the beginning of Season		Each.	1/2 & freight
982 chests at	38 to 45	= 1/5½	to 1/9
2,900 "	" 33 "	37½ = 1/3½	" 1/5½
8,98[illegible] "	" 27 "	32½ = 1/1	" 1/3½
29,460 "	" 21 "	26½ = 10½	" 1/0½
46,940 "	" 17 "	20½ = 1½	" 10½
23,910 "	" 15 "	16½ = 7½	" 8½
26,140 "	" 13 "	14½ = 6½	" 7½
39,718 "	" 9 "	12½ = 5½	" 6½
26,420 "	" 6½ "	8½ = 3½	" 5
205,550			—*Echo.*

CHEFOO.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

August 21st.

We have had quite a deluge here during the past ten days, and all our surroundings are unpleasantly damp and soppy. It will be a great relief when the rain ceases and the ground under foot becomes firm again.

From the hotel proprietors' point of view, this season has been a very bad one for the "Brighton of China," as Chefoo is cyclept. The counter attractions of Japan, and the moderate passenger rates of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, no doubt sufficiently explain the reason why Chefoo has drawn so few visitors from Shanghai this summer. And indeed it is only natural that during the present tightness of money pleasure should be sought for where it is cheapest. In this connection it might have been thought likely perhaps that one or other of the three large steamship companies would have considered it worth their while to have arranged a specially reduced return passenger fare for the benefit of those desirous of visiting Chefoo for a month or two. Philanthropy and business profit are easily linked, and though perhaps it is now too late in the season, the experiment might be advantageously tried next year.

There is a good deal of petty thieving going on here just now, and I am told that quite a number of good-for-nothing characters have lately arrived who loaf about at nights on the look-out for anything they can walk off with. Only the night before last a contingent of these light-fingered gentry found their way into the well-kept garden of one of our residents and completely stripped his trees of their choice fruit.

The war-ships *Kite*, *Firebrand*, *Villars* and *Triumphant* are still here.—*N. C. Daily News.*

THE HONGKONG BANK IN MANILA.

With reference to an article on the above subject, which appeared in the *London and China Express* of June 3rd, a correspondent in Madrid has sent us what he says is a fuller account of the matters in dispute; and as we have given full publicity to the *ex parte* statements of Señor Jurado, in which the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank's case has not only been freely discussed but even the god-like Mr. Thomas Jackson has been given the lie direct, it appears to us that as a matter of fair-play, if for no other reason, the advocates of the Bank's side of the question are entitled to a fair hearing. We make no comment on our correspondent's remarks; they must be taken for whatever they may be worth, but it is only just to state that his position and *bonâ fides* are beyond suspicion. He writes as follows:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—In the *London and China Express* of the 12th inst., received here this morning, I find a letter headed as above, signed by "M. R. Jurado & Co.", hailing from 21, Billiter-street, London, which is from beginning to end a tissue of falsehoods; so much so that it is amazing how any one, however shameless and unscrupulous, can have had the audacity to put such grossly untrue statements into print before the public. I suppose the writer thought no one here would take the trouble to notice the matter, and that he could pawn off his version of the affair upon an unwary public, and so enlist opinion in his favor. He has reckoned without his host, however, and my sense of justice will not permit my leaving the statement unanswered.

Whether such a "firm" as Jurado & Co. exists in London (the name is not in the Directory), or what their business is, I do not stop to inquire; but the antecedents of a concern of the same name, hailing from Manila, are too well known, and I will take the liberty of saying what I know of the individuals supposed to compose the concern, so that the public may be able to judge what credit to give to their assertions.

The three brothers, named respectively, Antonio M. Regidor y Jurado, Manuel Regidor y Jurado, and Ricardo Regidor y Jurado, were, as far as the public are aware, the persons forming the co-partnership. The first-named got into trouble some twenty years ago on the occasion of the Cavite rising against the Spaniards, in which he was believed by the Government of the Philippines to be implicated, and he was promptly banished with a number of other *filibusteros* to the Mariana Islands (the Ladrones). From this *destierro* the said Don Antonio succeeded in making good his escape dressed up as a *fraile*, in which garb he secured a passage in a small sailing craft bound for Hongkong. From there, as it would have been death to return to the Philippines, he found his way to Europe, a political runaway exile, and for a time resided in Paris. Subsequently, he went to London where he established himself as a Spanish advocate, and, as far as I know, he is there still, and may be the author of the communication I refer to.

His brother Ricardo had been for some time an *empleado de telegrafos* in Manila, and his brother Manuel has resided for a number of years at this *Corte de* Madrid. The characters of these two are sufficiently well known among their respective circles to make any remarks from me unnecessary beyond what will appear from the following *résumé* of their acts in connection with the litigation pending with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Suffice it to say, that politically they are one and all the reddest of Red Republicans, and, as proper Manila half-castes, the most inveterate haters of my countrymen, *los Españoles Peninsulares*.

I will now proceed to notice as briefly as possible how the unfortunate Hongkong Bank became entangled in the wily meshes of this dexterous trio. Verily, truth is stranger than fiction, and what has happened seems to have been a diabolical premeditated plot to transfer from the coffers of the Bank into their own pockets a competency in dollars to keep the three comfortable for the remainder of their days.

Somewhere in the years 1882 or 1883 it seems to have occurred to the "combination" to establish a "Casa de Comercio" in Manila, with the title of "Jurado and Company;" and with Don Antonio in London, Don Ricardo in Manila, and the other in Spain, they were to work together, importing European goods for sale in the Manila market. They did not appear to have any working capital to speak of, and in Manila, at least, their property consisted of one or two "fincas," mortgaged, probably, to a good proportion of their value. Don Antonio in London, by dint of hard work as an advocate and the most frugal mode of living possible, managed to get together *economias*, which, in all, might be $20,000 or $30,000, which he had invested in shares. With these shares he appears to have approached the London manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, who, in an ill-advised moment, agreed to open a credit in favour of Jurado and Co. for, we shall say, $30,000 (it might have been more or it might have been less, but this, for the purposes of my narrative, is immaterial), to enable the London partners to buy goods, and ship them, drawing on the Manila firm for cost, with documents attached, the Bank protecting itself from possible loss by holding the shares as collateral security. Thus far everything was plain and above board; but when the first shipments (which followed fast upon each other) got out, the Bank agent in Manila, in pursuance of instructions, required payment of the London drafts before giving up the bills of lading. The Manila Jurado had no money to retire the bills until he should sell the goods, and in another ill-advised moment the Bank consented to hand over the bills of lading in exchange for his acceptance, taking as collateral security some *pagarés* (in English, promissory notes), supposing the same to be genuine, and drawn by people of substance. The *pagarés* would be at two or three months' date, and unsuspectingly the Bank agent went on repeating his first mistake until the first of the acceptances fell due, and was dishonoured. He then fell back upon his "collateral," but to his amazement he found that the *pagarés* were signed by assumed signatures—of Chinese and others who never had any existence, and some of them said to be by natives in Jurado's employ—his coachman, cook, and other *dependientes!* The fat was in the fire and no mistake when this discovery was made, and the Bank, that had apparently supplemented the London understanding with Jurado by making an agreement, artfully drawn up in Spanish, undertaking to continue to extend the London credit, so long, of course, as the drafts appearing should be punctually met, and either side was to give three months' notice of its discontinuance. This notice it was, of course, quite unnecessary on the part of the Bank to give, as the simple fact of all the bills and *pagarés* that had appeared having been dishonoured was of itself an announcement that the *convenio* was at an end. Such, at all events, would have been sufficient notice in any civilized country, with even the most crude notions of mercantile usage. The Bank proceeded there and then to embargo "Jurado and Co.," but upon pressure, I believe, the firm had got before this one or two good names on *pagarés*, for what sum I do not at the moment remember, but the amount is not material, and these good *pagarés* were given to the Bank blank endorsed, as collateral, for the payment of an account which had by this time run up to something like $270,000, between advances and interest. That is, the Bank had been fleeced to the tune of nearly $300,000 with barely $50,000 worth of realisable securities to fall back upon. After this you will, I am sure, agree with me that truth is stranger than fiction. The Bank went on with the embargo, and forced Jurado and Co. into bankruptcy, succeeding at length in putting Ricardo into prison for fraud, and, as was natural, selling off what they had seized and stopped *in transitu* as best they could. The native *picapleitos* got their backs up at the indignity thus heaped upon their countryman by being thrust into prison for a debt which he had represented to have been paid by him over and over again, for had he not given ample cover in *pagarés* to the Bank, who, he maintained, was bound to pass the same to his credit in account as good money on the day of delivery? It will hardly be credited, but this scoundrel, for no other name can be given him, actually made up his account against the Bank, debiting in it all the worthless *pagarés* as handed in, (about $100,000, I believe) as if they were good money. This is part of his claim upon the Bank, which he makes up with *datos y perfiles* for his being closed up and his business ruined for ever, to over $320,000. In other words, he owes the bank $270,000, with interest to 1884, the year of the stoppage, which he wipes out by a stroke of the pen, claiming that it is the other way about—that the Bank owes him $328,000 and a solatium for his wounded feelings of some $900,000 besides, or, in round numbers, a million and a half of dollars against the Bank, were his demands admitted.

It would be quite impossible if history were ransacked since the Creation to find such another scandalous attempt at barefaced robbery, and of course my countrymen who are called upon to judge the case will never allow the Bank to be plundered. Delays take place in all countries in carrying through a litigation, but it is quite impossible but that Right will win in the end. The case has been sustained thus far through bribery and corruption among the native petty judges, who make it a matter of *amor propio* now to *sostidiar al Banco Ingles*, and it is said that a number of the rich natives and mestizos have a "pool" on the result, the pool money going to pay Regidor's law expenses on the promise that when the spoil is collected everyone shall get back his own with usury. Fortunately for the Bank, however, the native *picapleitos*, although most inexplicably they have been allowed to do much mischief hitherto, cannot now do much more, as the matter will be in the hands of Peninsulares, who would one and all scorn to be parties to such a glaring *picardia*, and the Bank may rest assured that in the hands of Spanish judges it is certain to gain the day—and more, such substantial damages as should be awarded for the closing of the doors of the Bank on one occasion by the decree of a native *Juez de Paz*, whose decree was promptly reversed by the Higher Court, and $328,000 were deposited in the Government Treasury. Were not this result assured, I certainly think that representations from the British Government to that of Madrid should be made in order to have the shameful proceedings stopped; and I am told that if the British Consul at Manila had known his duty and represented the matter properly to the Manila authorities when a native *Juez de Paz* decreed the embargo of the Bank three years ago, the thing might have been stopped at the point. But my *Paisanos del comercio* in Manila say of that gentleman—*que como Consul vale poco—ni principia ni carta*.

The act of the native judge in seizing the Banks' money ($328,000, called by Jurado the capital of his firm!) was declared illegal, and but for the obstacles put in the way by the Jurado crowd by influence and promises of bribes among the petty native judges, this money would long since have been returned to the Bank. Jurado has done everything to enlist the sympathies of his Philippine co-patriots in favour of his case, and he has pleaded all through as a *pobre*, but with lavish promises to his supporters of a *quid pro quo* when he comes to finger the spoil.

But to close up this already too long communication, I will say, in as few words as possible, what the points of law are upon which the Jurados have gone on in their persecution of the Bank, and the first is that the Bank stopped their credit without giving them the three months' notice, as per agreement: that the Bank forced them into bankruptcy when they were not bankrupt (a man is a bankrupt usually when he cannot pay his liabilities); and that the Bank filled in the blank endorsement on the good *pagarés*, in order to cash them at maturity, the act being, they said, irregular according to the Spanish *Codigo de Comercio*. They actually brought a criminal action against the Bank's agent for doing this, but he was, of course, promptly acquitted.

The foregoing is the gist of the question, and the reason given by the British Consul for not actively interfering in the interests of the Bank was that certain formalities in connection with the registration of the Bank had been overlooked when starting the branch at Manila, and that they were therefore not within the law as traders in the islands; this notwithstanding that all the usual taxes and permits had been duly paid. This was the plea put in by Jurado to prevent the Bank defending its interests, but it could not hold water, and the Supreme Court at Madrid quashed the pleadings. Now it is the wish of every lover of justice in this country that the Bank shall have the fullest protection of the law in fighting out the case, and it would be a dark day for my *querida España* if our Courts should ever countenance a spoliation so iniquitous as a decree adverse to the Bank would involve. The slur on the nation's honour would be everlasting.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

Madrid, June 15, 1891.

Since the above was in type we have received from London the following communications, which speak for themselves:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—In case it may be of any interest to the readers of your valuable journal, herewith I beg to enclose you a copy of a letter I lately addressed to the *London and China Express* of this city, and of which only an extract has been published, omitting some important points, such as the one referring to H. M.'s Consul at Manila.

I am, Sir,

Yours truly,

ONE WHO KNOWS BETTER.

London, July 18th, 1891.

(Copy.)

THE HONGKONG BANK IN MANILA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS."

SIR,—Having just seen in your issue of the 3rd inst. a letter, dated in Madrid and signed by "One Who Knows," kindly allow me to emphatically contradict its contents, and at the same time to state the correct and true facts of this case.

In the said letter I remark three principal statements well worthy of the consideration of the Bank shareholders.

"One Who Knows," and who without a doubt professes to be a candid friend of the Bank, states:—

1st.—That the facts of the case between the Bank and Jurado & Co. of Manila are, that the Bank's agent in Manila, in pursuance of instructions, required payments of the London drafts before giving up the bills of lading; and in an ill-advised moment the Bank consented to hand over the bills of lading in exchange for Jurado's acceptances; that the Bank agent went on repeating his first mistake; that when the first acceptance (at two or three months' date) was dishonoured, he then fell back upon his collateral, securities, but to his amazement he found that the *pagarés* (bills drawn and payable in the same town, not promissory notes) were not first-class commercial documents"; that "the fat was in the fire," "but" the Bank continued to extend the London credit (£2,000) and had given to the tune of nearly $300,000 or say £60,000!!!

I leave to "One Who Knows" the responsibility of such a serious reflection upon the unfortunate agent of the Bank.

Does your correspondent intend to say that the agent was so utterly incompetent, and that the Directors had forgotten to stop such extraordinary proceedings? Does he pretend that the agent was so entirely innocent as to commit such gross blunders?

2nd.—That H.M.'s Consul at Manila did not know "his duty," and that "the reason given by him for not actively interfering in the interests of the Bank was that certain formalities in connection with the registration of the Bank had been overlooked when starting the branch in Manila, and that they (the Bank) were therefore not within the law as traders in the Islands."

"One Who Knows" has the audacity to sneer at the acts and reputation of Mr. Alex. Gollam, an old and much respected British Consul, who well deserves the esteem of her Majesty's Government and of all the British community there, and on whom he casts the slur of being a person "who is worth nothing as Consul," and that he is an "idiot or stupid," this being a literal translation of the Spanish words *Como Consul vale poco ni pincha ni corta*, used by your correspondent.

Those most unjust and offensive expressions could not be stronger, and all this, because he considers the Bank irregularly constituted, in proof of which the facts remain that Sir Richard Webster, and Sir Edward Clarke, the law officers of the Crown, and Mr. M. Underdown, Q.C., concur with the opinion of that much abused though respectable Consul Gollam.

3rd.—That Jurado's rights are only defended by *picapleitos* (or unqualified practitioners) and that the Bank has been condemned by native judges who make it a matter of honour to annoy the English Bank.

I am afraid that to insult those natives, with whom the Bank has daily to transact business, is a great mistake. But apart from this consideration, I beg to inform you, that the present advocates or legal advisers of the Bank, are also two natives of the Philippine Island; Mr. Godinez, who acts for the Bank in Madrid, was born in Ylocos in the island of Luzon, and Mr. Yeaza, acting for them in Manila, was born in Manila.

Judge Enriquez, who in the beginning of the proceedings declared Jurado's bankruptcy and ordered the embargo of their property, was also a *mestiso* or half-caste.

But the most stupendous statement is that the "*picapleitos*" (unqualified practitioners) cannot do much more mischief, as the matter will be in the hands of *Peninsulares*, (European Spaniards). Well, Sir, Mr. Justice Castro, who ordered the last embargo for about $938,000, is a European, born in Spain, and of great and long standing on the Spanish Bench, the same as all the others who gave the final judgments now to be executed.

Besides, I may mention that the Bank, about the year 1888, before Jurado & Co. obtained their judgments, employed a European advocate, Mr. Moreno La Calle, of the Madrid and Manila Bar, who, according to what was publicly stated, advised the Bank to at once settle the litigation, as he considered their case quite hopeless; and he himself, with the consent of the Bank's agent I presume, opened negotiations for an arrangement with Jurado & Co.'s advocates and both agreed and initialled the terms, with which the said Mr. Godinez, the present advocate of the Bank, concurred then, but their settlement, entered into three years ago, was disapproved of by the Bank Directors at Hongkong, and therefore not carried out.

The arrangement, if my information is correct, was, that the Bank should return to Jurado & Co. all their securities and pay them in cash £20,000, a much smaller sum than the amount (about $1,328,000) now awarded as capital and damages, in addition to the costs.

"One Who Knows" now assures your readers that "the Bank is certain to gain the day." But how is this assurance to be relied on?

Is "One Who Knows" the lawyer or legal adviser of the Bank?

The shareholders have the bitter certainty.—

1st.—That, although it has been assured them that they will gain their case, they have now three final judgments against them.

2nd.—That they have been condemned and already embargoed for $328,000.

3rd.—That they have been also condemned and an order has been granted for execution for $938,000, of which $300,000 are actually embargoed.

4th.—That there is one further condemnation of damages and losses pending execution.

5th.—That the Bank at Manila was closed from the 27th May last.

6.—That the Bank has not yet succeeded in getting the return of the $328,000, as was promised to the shareholders by the Chairman, pending only some formalities for the past three years. When all these *facts* remain, who is that assurer of the winning of the case who intends to mislead once more the unfortunate and long-suffering shareholders?

All the other statements of your correspondent I fear are stamped with the same degree of correctness, as the above.

Enclosed I beg to hand you my card and allow me to subscribe myself,

ONE WHO KNOWS BETTER.

London, 16th July, 1891.

[Having now given each side a fair show we must leave the Spanish law courts, or some other responsible tribunal, to do the rest. All further communications on this subject must be treated as advertisements.—Ed., *Hongkong Telegraph*.]

SHANSI NOTES.

July 30th.

It is said that the *Shihpao* is not to be published any more. It is to be feared that the effort to supply a native paper at Tientsin has resulted in financial failure. The Chinese have not yet learned to appreciate such a publication. Some of the missionaries acted as agents, but it was found almost impossible to induce the Chinese to subscribe. One gentleman to whom a sample copy was offered said, with a wave of his hand, "We do not want this news." It is of no importance to us whether we ever hear anything about foreign countries or not; we are concerned only in Chinese affairs." No doubt he expressed the sentiment of the majority of his countrymen. They desire nothing more than to be kept in blissful ignorance of the affairs of the outside world.

* * *

The season thus far has been an unusually dry one with us. Month after month has passed away without any rain falling. As a consequence, the opium and the wheat crops were very poor in many places. Market prices have been advancing for some time, but there is no danger of very general suffering. A few artesian wells would confer an immense blessing on this province, which is capable of being made the garden of China.

* * *

But, of course, the idea of making such an improvement never enters the heads of the residents. It is believed that a short distance from here there is an abundance of coal which could be obtained with little or no effort; and yet there are thousands of people in the neighbourhood who have nothing but stubble for fuel. So much for Chinese enterprise. One sighs and asks one's self if the Chinese must forever go on living "at this poor dying rate?"

* * *

Intelligence of the riots in the Yangtze valley reached the natives by telegraph and the matter was much talked about some time, before the foreigners knew that anything had happened. There is no probability of any serious trouble arising in this province, as the people here are noted for their gentleness. Still, even here, the presence of a large number of foreigners is exciting more than ordinary suspicion. Within the last few months, some fifteen or twenty Swedes have entered the province as associate members of the C.I.M. It is said that after a few months spent in studying the language this company is to be sent over into Shensi.

* * *

Two years ago a provincial missionary conference was held at Taiyuanfu, which was attended by upwards of thirty missionaries. It is proposed to hold another some time during the coming fall. It is expected that papers will be read and topics of common interest discussed; but the development of the social and fraternal elements will be the main objects sought by the promoters of the gathering. There are three Protestant missions in the province; namely, the English Baptist Mission, the American Board's Mission, and the C. I. M.—*N. C. Daily News.*

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

The want of rain is severely felt in Soochow. Not only are the fields parched, but the epidemic is increasing in severity.

* * *

A great number of deaths is daily occurring in Sungkiang. Those who are attacked with the epidemic generally succumb in a few hours.

* * *

H.E. Pêng Luh took over his seal of office as acting Customs' Taotai of Wuhu on the 19th ulto., amidst much pomp and ceremony.

* * *

Over 300,000 piculs of rice have been exported from Corea to Japan. The Japanese have been purchasing the article extensively this year.

* * *

Several large guns and their fittings, ordered by Viceroy Chang Chih-tung during his stay at Canton, have arrived there. One of them is a 25-ton breech-loading rifled gun.

* * *

On account of the recent heavy rains and the rising of the river upwards of sixty feet, the suburbs and lands outside Chungking have been inundated. Many houses were swept away and much damage was done to the crops. The misery and distress are very great. The rain, according to latest accounts, was still falling.

* * *

The Governor-General of Foochow has decided to send some naval students abroad to complete their education. Viceroy Li favours the scheme and has ordered a selection to be made of the advanced students from the Peiyang squadron to go in the same company. The party will leave China next spring.

* * *

The expectant Taotai Tsai, deputy of the Nanking Viceroy for settling foreign claims, has arrived at Wuhu and made visits to the various Consular representatives, the Roman Catholic Bishop, and the Commissioner of Customs. A long conversation took place during each of these visits. It is expected that matters will be amicably arranged in a short time.

* * *

In Shanchen, Hupeh, a murder took place under curious circumstances. A man returning from the north brought with him a large and fierce dog. One day he took his dog for a walk. Four street curs attacked his dog, which showed fight and killed two of his assailants. The owners of the dead dogs, angry at the occurrence, engaged in a violent quarrel with the returned traveller, and, in the end, broke his skull with a staff, killing him instantly.

* * *

Outside the East gate, in the French Settlement at Shanghai a *tipao*, Chow Yung-kiang, squeezed a man of $40 on a groundless charge in a tea-shop. Some one advised the victim to report the matter to the police, but the *tipao* threatened the victim with death if he dared to act on the suggestion. The parties' friends are trying to make an amicable arrangement, but nothing definite has been come to. It behoves the authorities to look into the matter.

* * *

Some soldiers robbed a countryman in Soochow of over a hundred ounces of silk. The victim knew the uniform worn by the marauders, and brought the case before the police magistrate, who issued warrants for their apprehension. While the runners were taking the offenders to the *yamên*, a party of their comrades released the prisoners by force. The police magistrate at once called upon the Governor and complained. H.E. was furious at the breath of discipline and ordered the commander to surrender the two guilty parties immediately. The corporals who had immediate charge of these men, got twenty blows each, with the military rod, while the commander, for the present, is in disgrace.

* * *

H.E. Chang-yao, Governor of Shantung, who was engaged with H.E. Li Hung-chang in the recent inspection of the Peiyang and Nanyang Naval squadrons, has made a separate report to the Throne on his own account on the Nanyang squadron. He reports that it is absolutely useless; the ships are in bad order and not properly found, the officers are totally ignorant of their duties, and in the event of the services of the squadron being required, no reliance could be placed on it. He recommends that the officers and crews should be at once discharged, and the ships laid up, the money now spent on the maintenance of the squadron being put aside annually, and accumulated to form a fund to provide the expenses hereafter of a proper naval establishment.

Additional particulars are to hand respecting the attack on Viceroy Chang Chih-tung's telegraph erecting staff by Hunanese. It seems that when one of the two line parties was attacked, they took refuge in a temple. The magistrate of the place was compelled by threats to sign an undertaking, which was dictated to him, not to permit the erection of telegraphs in the province. He informed the telegraph workers that if they remained he could not answer for their lives, and accordingly they made their escape from the province with all possible speed. The other party received equally bad treatment, and their poles, numbering 1,200, were burnt. The matter has been reported to the Viceroy, but it is not known what steps he will take to bring the rebellious Hunanese to reason.

* * *

In January of the present year Fu Shou-sen, Sub-Prefect of the T'ulufanting, reported to Wei Kuang-t'ao that a band of robbers had formed itself at Yanghai and was murdering Chinese subjects and burning their villages. With the assistance of the troops, however, and the aid of the Mahometan Prince Mamut'e, the band was after some resistance dispersed and the ring-leaders captured. On looking into the case, a memorialist finds that the scale on which this band conducted operations gives evidence rather of rebellion than of common brigandage, and therefore proposes to put the heads of the band to death by the *ling chih*, and to decapitate the others. A subscription has been raised for the poor people who suffered from their depredations, and punishment is requested for the Sub-Prefect for allowing such a thing to take place within his jurisdiction.

* * *

The following report is circulated in Ningpo. A fishing boat from Haipoo was captured by pirates, who after looting its contents placed the whole crew under hatches. Some other boats from the same village came up, and released the prisoners. The fishermen held a consultation and decided to give chase to the piratical craft. After sailing some distance a boat was descried ahead. With a cheer the fishermen boarded the strange craft and proceeded to wreak vengeance on the crew, who in vain protested that they were honest fishermen from Taisan. Eight perfectly innocent men were barbarously put to death. On the news of this occurrence reaching Taisan, the fishermen assembled to the number of over 200 men, sailed for Haipoo and set fire to the murderers' houses, destroying everything within reach. A fight followed between the residents and the assailants. The Taisan men captured over 20 of the Haipoo people, leaving some prisoners in the hands of the natives.

* * *

Among the mountain fastnesses in Anhui there are many valuable mines. The people, who are great believers in *fungshui*, are unwilling that the natural wealth should be unearthed while the officials, fearing that troubles might arise through using compulsory measures, generally leave such matters to the inclination of the people. Lately a farmer in digging a part of his field, found some hard substance under the surface of the earth. He examined it carefully and discovered that he had accidentally come on a vein of coal. Secretly and diligently he began to mine, and got out over ten piculs of coal, which he concealed while he waited for an opportunity to take it to market; but the secret leaked out. A self-appointed committee of neighbours called on him and charged him with having injured the *fungshui* of the locality. Scared by threats of legal proceedings, the farmer consented to give a dinner to all the villagers, to humbly ask pardon and to give up his hoard of coal. Another rustic later on by chance struck a coal bed, but fearing the consequences which had been exemplified in the case of the farmer, wisely covered up the find and kept quiet.

* * *

Ma P'ei-yao applies to the Throne for two Imperial tablets bearing his Majesty's sign manual to be suspended in the temples of the Dragon King and the God of Fire at Ch'üanchou. The latter district consisting of six villages which contribute to the exchequer some ten thousand taels, has no proper water system and is entirely dependent for its supply of that precious commodity on the periodical rains. Of late years whenever rain has not fallen in due season prayers offered up at these two shrines have ever been graciously answered. Morever in the 7th moon of last year just when the crops were ready for harvesting a heavy fall of rain came on and threatened to submerge all the fields. A visit on the part of the gentry and people of the neighborhood to the temple of the God of Fire had the effect of dissipating the clouds, and causing the rain to cease, so that the grain could be gathered in due season. Two months later when about to sow the second crop a thorough soaking rain was necessary to prepare the ground for the seed, but for days no rain fell and the people greatly feared that they would be unable to sow. A visit to the temple of the Dragon King, however, had the desired effect and dispelled all gloomy prospects of a dearth of food. The request was granted.

SOOCHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

August 19th.

The foreigners must be indemnified. That plain hard fact suggests, not in vain, the thought, better protect than pay indemnity. In accordance with orders from the Tsung-li Yamên the magistrates are calling upon the missionaries in Soochow for lists including number and nationality of missionaries, principal stations and outstations, schools, hospitals and foundling asylums. And the missionaries are requested to state the style of the buildings, whether foreign or native, and the number of rooms in them.

The request is in the form of a courteous letter sent to each missionary stating that the call for such a list is the result of orders sent down from the Tsung-li Yamên: that the object is to protect missionaries and their property: and that the magistrates are required to make new lists four times a year and forward them to the Tsung-li Yamên.

The possession of such a list made from data furnished by missionaries themselves will prove to be a great advantage to the Chinese government. For with this list in hand the value of any piece of propety that may in future be destroyed can be easily estimated, and exorbitant demands for indemnity met and cut down. The man who thought of making up such a list must have had one eye on Wuhu and the other on the future.

There is no exaggeration in saying that cholera is raging in and around Soochow. The coffin makers are kept unusually busy on account of the great number of deaths.

A ripple of excitement was recently caused by a threatening letter thrown into the entrance way of the Methodist mission hospital and a few incendiary placards posted in the southern end of the city. The letter was sent to the proper magistrate who took a serious view of the matter and proclamations were issued offering a reward of a hundred dollars for information concerning the writer of the letter. The Governor of the province has issued a large and full proclamation and has sent a copy to each missionary with particular instructions to have it pasted upon a board, framed and hung up in a conspicuous place. The language of this proclamation leaves nothing to be desired and many copies of it have been put up in the city.—*N. C. Daily News.*

CHINKIANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

August 19th.

Mr. Yü, the assistant manager in the office of Foreign Affairs at Nanking, is at present in Chinkiang, co-operating with the Taotai in settling the claims for the damages done by the rioters in Tanyang, Kiangyin, Tungchow, Kiukao, Wusih and Kinkwei, all these places being within the Chinkiang Taotai's jurisdiction.

Mr. Yü, a Prefect in rank, has been educated in Europe, and speaks both French and English very fluently. He has also a good knowledge of law and western methods of procedure, and is said to make good use of this in cross-questioning the witnesses, sifting the evidence and bringing the facts of the case to light.

Up to the present time, the claims of only two places, Tanyang and Kiangyin, have been settled, the former at about $12 000, the latter at $9 000. The claims of the other places are before the Commission, and a speedy settlement is looked for. Each of these two places is to have the pleasure of furnishing the money to pay for the bonfire they had.

We are having cholera this year as usual in Chinkiang. But when one thinks of the filthy and undrained condition of the streets, and the stagnant ponds in which the people wash their rice before cooking it, the only wonder is that it is not worse. Fifteen to twenty deaths a day are said to occur, and on one day last week it is claimed that as many as seventy died. This latter estimate, though, I suppose, is an exaggeration. As the centre of the cholera district is at the West Gate of the city, which is a mile or so from the Settlement, the foreigners have little fear of it reaching them.

The cool weather of the last few days is a most delightful change, and we are all enjoying it to the full.

We have had very seasonable weather for some time now, and the rice and other crops could not look better.—*N. C. Daily News.*

CHUNGKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

5th August, 1891.

We have little of a riotous nature to report from this region. The province of Szechuan would hardly seem to be sustaining its reputation as one of the most turbulent in the empire. Personally we think it is nothing of the sort, though occasional outbreaks have led many to think so. About two weeks ago a riot was reported at Yünyanghsien, the city next above Kuelchonfu and a little less than half way from Ichang to Chungking. We have not learned the particulars of the disturbance, but the property of the Roman Catholics the only missionaries there, is said to be in ruins.

We seem quiet enough here, though one or two things have occurred which have caused a little uneasiness. Rumours were circulated of children being kidnapped by native Christians at a village about a day's journey from here, and one of them was said to have been traced to Chungking. At another time there appeared on the door of one of the street chapels a placard warning people not to be deceived by these preachers of false doctrine and adding a few foul things about priests and nuns. However, as there were no threats to loot, burn, beat or kill, H.M. Consul did not feel called upon to take an official notice of it. When these are omitted, the foreigner in China, since he must draw the line somewhere, may as well consider himself treated like a gentlemen. Yesterday some dissolute fellows made a row and smashed up some furniture in a disreputable house in the city, and when complaint was made of them they were arrested together with an "Elder Brother" of the Kolao Hui, a well known *hsiutsai*, whom they had threatened to bring to their assistance. Fortunately the members of this secret society are not reputed to be numerous in Chungking, and evidently it will not be best for them to attract official attention.

A letter which appeared in your columns recently from a resident of Ichang has caused some comment here. It would seem rather late to begin a crusade against the foreigner adopting the native costume since it is worn by all the Catholic and nearly half the Protestant missionaries. If I choose to wear the dress of my native country this gives me no right to dictate as to the practice of others. We should think no sensible person would object to criticisms of missionary methods which were carried on in tolerant tone and spirit, but such harsh and uncalled-for expressions as "men and women huddled together in a boat" will naturally be resented and tend to react upon the writer of them. On this point your correspondent feels constrained to offer his testimony in the interest of fairness and justice. He has either seen or been cognisant of every party of missionaries which has come from Ichang to Chungking during the last eight years, and has never known anything improper in their travelling arrangements. Every party has consisted of single men or of single men or single women only, in the charge of married missionaries. The only exception is the recent one to which he alludes, in which half a score of unprotected young ladies set out for the far interior. Perhaps their purpose was to obviate his objection to their being "huddled together" with the men. He speaks of their course as "tempting Providence," but the outcome might lead one to conclude that Providence favoured their project. They arrived here in safety and a part of them pursued their unprotected and uneventful journey by land route 1,000 *li* further, to the capital of this province. By a coincidence the leader of the party, one of the most estimable ladies whom it has ever been our good pleasure to meet, reached here on her return at the same time as your issue containing the aforesaid letter. That any place should be in danger of riot because of stories set afloat about these good people is so absurd that it is not really worth notice.

While we are on the missionary topic it might be interesting to notice the large influx of missionaries of different societies. An unusual number has come within the past year, but the number to come in the autumn will be quite unprecedented. Already there is certain news of the coming of more than a score to this province alone, and the number to come to the three western provinces during the year will not probably fall much short of half a hundred. Evidently it will be some time before the business interest is as well represented as the mission interest. The question of steamers ascending the rapids does not seem to have any effect on the latter.

One result of the coming of so many foreigners is the bringing a large business to the native letter hongs. Besides bringing letters and papers, they also serve as a parcels post to people in the interior. The carriage of foreign mails, etc., from Hankow to Chungking brings them seven or eight hundred taels a year and the amount is rapidly increasing. Chinaman-like, they try to carry this large amount of matter with too small a number of coolies, and the result is that a mail which should come from Hankow in two weeks is often from four to six weeks reaching us. Of course they are astonished that such a small matter should vex us, in inasmuch as the Chinese subscribers here to the Shanghai papers usually have them brought by a several weeks' journey by boat to save the expense by post.—*N. C. Daily News.*

THE LOCAL "DEVIL'S OWN."

John Joseph Francis, Q.C., Hongkong's leading counsel, and one of our most prominent citizens. Served with distinction in the Army, and having acquired a taste for the bar whilst serving her Majesty elected to serve behind it, and by sheer hard work and natural ability has succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations. It is popularly supposed that to have Francis on your side means a winning case with the special or exclusive order of Hongkong jurymen; but this is not always so. Impetuous almost to rashness, and lacking somewhat in tact, good breeding and the manners of a gentleman, he is withal a warm-hearted man and in his own fashion has done a lot of good to a certain class in Hongkong. He is not popular in the profession.

Andrew John Leach, Acting Attorney-General, (late of Drummond and Leach, Shanghai) (partnership dissevered); a good all-round cricketer, a sportsman, and painstaking lawyer, a stickler for emoluments, and chiefly known and appreciated here by his services to the colony in connection with the Law Revision Committee. Has been a useful and valuable stop-gap to the Government when the appointments of Magistrate, Attorney-General and Puisne Judge were vacant.

The Hon. Ho Kai, member of the Legislative Council, a lawyer as well as a bachelor of medicine. Passed creditable examinations in England and Scotland; married an English lady whose premature death prompted the founding of the "Alice Memorial Hospital." As a member of the Legislative Council he has been fairly successful, although frequently deficient in backbone. A keen supporter of the *Gambling Ordinance* and Anti-share Bill, a clever, shrewd and capable lawyer if he only possessed the energy to make proper use of his abilities; a gentleman, scholar, philanthropist and good man.

Edward Robinson, a patient and painstaking magistrate whilst acting in that capacity, who once fined the Editor of this journal $10 for declining to answer an impudent question, but afterwards was amenable to the voice of reason. He is chiefly renowned for his short and concise speeches. It is rumoured that jurymen about to sit in cases in which Mr. Robinson is engaged fortify themselves with a bottle of smelling salts in their waistcoat pockets in order to rivet their attention on his addresses. A ploddling lawyer, who is gradually making headway against difficulties, a capital light-weight boxer, and a good all-round sportsman. Mr. Robinson has a future before him in this colony.

Henry Edward Pollock, a great nephew of the famous Chief Baron of that name, whom he resembles in style and delivery—slow and ponderous. It is said that Mr. Pollock's written opinion on cases involving intricate points of law is the most valuable in the colony. Mr. Pollock's bashfulness is the greatest drawback to his prospects of the Woolsack.

George Jekyl Phillippo, with the prestige at his back of his worthy uncle's name and reputation, is chiefly remarkable for his fortunate investments in a well known Philippine Island enterprise—now, alas, under a cloud in Hongkong. Mr. Phillippo has plenty of natural ability and, for a comparatively young man, a fairly comprehensive knowledge of legal matters; as an after dinner speaker he is an undoubted success, as an advocate before a judge and jury the reverse has been the case up to the present. He may yet do well in his profession, but only by incessant study and careful attention to business.

Mr. Wei Pin, the youngest of the horse-hair wig division and one of the cleverest, does not practise his profession, although a member of the local bar. He is well off, wears spectacles, could play football in his school-days, and although the wearer of a Celestial *queue*, is very much an Englishman in ideas and modes of thought.

Alfred Bulmer Johnson, Crown Solicitor, a tall and austere man, head of the firm of Johnson, Stokes, and Master; takes his leave ticket with a vengeance, and renders great service to the colony by his habitual absence from the Police court as Public Prosecutor in cases of importance, whilst frequently at his post when unlicensed hawkers, blind women, and other similar audacious criminals are "run in."

Alfred Parker Stokes, Acting Crown Solicitor, and partner in the firm just named. Was caught with the company mania last year, is a Director of several local Limited Liability Companies, especially in connection with British North Borneo, was once a good athlete and graceful high-jumper, and is one of the popular "mashers" of the colony and a decent all-round fellow. Mr. Stokes is a much better lawyer than many rivals with far greater pretensions.

Godfrey Cornwall Chester Master, a man with a name and a loud voice—the latter is said to be the best substitute for deficient legal acquirements. Also partner in the Crown Solicitor's office. A third-rate amateur race-rider who thinks himself equal to Fordham, a fairly good but not too game an oarsman, with a dubious reputation for pot-hunting, reported to be a fairly good fellow socially in certain circles; but not a brilliant member of "the Brigade." G. C. C. M. is Secretary of the V. R. C. and he had a much more imposing appearance when he wore a moustache than under the altered circumstances of his present nakedness. Mr. Master always reminds us of a certain class of persons hit very hard in some satirical lines of Tennyson's in "Locksley Hall."

Henry Gedge, managing clerk to the above trio of legal lights, is a genial young lawyer, gifted with consummate assurance, and who evidently knows his business. He is a very clever feather-weight gladiator, and is well-liked wherever he is known.

William Wotton (Wotton and Deacon) has been many years in the colony, and is credited with modestly considering himself the Poland of the local Police Court. He is a prominent Director of the National Bank of China and other successful institutions, and in his public capacities is chiefly noted for his loud and sonorous voice, penetrating glance, and pursuasive manner, which have rendered him not quite universally popular. Mr. Wotton knows his profession thoroughly and his line of country has been always respectable. His bumptiousness, albeit offensive, is more accidental than intentional.

Victor Hobart Deacon, partner of the above, the leading conveyancer of the colony, is a gentleman, and it is only necessary to add that such do not grow profusely upon gooseberry bushes in this part of the world.

John Hastings, clerk to W. and D., does most of the hard work of the firm and does it well. A slow speaker, but generally manages to get there all the same.

C. D. Wilkinson, the Rupert of debate, a popular man with the Chinese, a good lawyer, courteous to everybody, but his *Lord Dundreary* style occasionally excites amusement.

Creasy Ewens, a lawyer who gained considerable local experience as clerk to the Chief Justice; is reputed to have greater weight with the Chinese than any lawyer in the colony, but this may be owing to the fact that Chinese are credited with having a good deal of sway in his business. Mr. Ewens is said to have gained a vast knowledge of the working of public companies, more especially in connection with the Green Island Cement Company, Limited, of which he was General Manager. A careful lawyer with a well balanced mind, but somewhat reserved.

W. F. Reece, partner of the above, is somewhat faddish and remarkable for his white umbrella. Invariably in a brown study of abstruse legal problems. He is 6/8d. down to the ground.

Henry Lardner Dennys (Dennys and Mossop), another Hongkong lawyer, supposed to be the most level headed of the crowd. Hon. Secretary to the City Hall and a great numismatic; we have paid his firm at various times sufficient costs to enable him to retire. He has a finger in the Police pie of nearly all the unsavoury cases tried in this colony.

William Henry Ryan Mossop, partner of the above, is also a man with a name; likewise a man with far-reaching proclivities, extending towards a well-known publican establishment in his native country. Mossop in jack-boots is a caution for Hongkong snakes, whilst scouring our Grampian hills in search of naturalistic specimens. A trifle hard of hearing, a capable lawyer, but associated with a *clientèle* that are not altogether "first chop."

Henry John Holmes, another Hongkong lawyer, and with decided military proclivities. A warm supporter of the local Volunteer movement and at one time an enthusiastic and capable officer of the *corps*. Fond of horticulture, and famous as a practical gardener. Holmes' cabbages are a renowned local delicacy. Great supporter of Kowloon progress, and one of the earliest pioneers of that settlement. Mr. Holmes is a careful and reliable lawyer, whose good name has always been above suspicion, and who is respected by all who know him.

Arthur Bernard Rodyk (alphabetical of that ilk), son of a distinguished and successful lawyer in the Straits. He is said to follow the principle of the early bird catching the worm, but time alone can show whether his skill and methods will meet their due reward. Mr. Rodyk was mixed-up professionally with the "Hongkong Marina" fiasco, and one or two other somewhat similar enterprises which still require explanation. His legal knowledge is said to be good, his general experience doubtful. Too much public companies' sauce has doubtless impeded this gentleman's aspirations in purely legal affairs.

Ho Wyson, our only Chinese solicitor. Educated in England, a thoroughly well read lawyer, but handicapped in Court practice by bashful modesty and a deficiency in what is known as "gift of the gab." Also handicapped in general business by his phenomenally limited office hours. It is a joke in legal circles that Wyson's hours are from 12 to 3, with an interval of one hour for tiffin.

John Francis Webber, at present out of practice and but lately returned from a lengthy visit to Australia. The noblest Roman of them all.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column].

THE MISSIONARY QUESTION AGAIN.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

SIR,—I have read with interest the letters of your many correspondents on the time-honored subject of the foreign missions in China, and I have been astonished at the blindness displayed by one and all to the incalculable good done by these apostles of Christianity in the East. I have no desire to argue the question as to how many Chinese are converted to our faith or not. Even were I so disposed, I have not the information or knowledge necessary to form an honest and valid opinion. But two things are patent to the most careless observer. The first is that the missionaries are diffusing the English speech, and the principles of modern civilization and morality in a way that should command the admiration and respect of both agnostic and infidel. In every treaty-port and in thousands of towns and cities in the interior are Chinese who have learned our language and some of the features of our civilization. In two out of three cases they owe their enlightenment to the self-sacrificing labors of the missionaries and to other kindred agencies. The work done in this way is of vast benefit to China on the one side, and to Christendom on the other.

The second is the great amount of good done by the "medical missionaries." Their hospitals and dispensaries are dotted all over the coast and every year restore health to *more than a million* sick and ailing Celestials. Beyond the physical benefit effected, they have done much to destroy the anti-foreign prejudices so common forty years ago, to produce a respect and love for our system of medicine and surgery, to develop a high regard for the practicioners and to undermine the idolatry which formerly formed so large a part of Chinese therapeutics. In conversing with *taotais* and other members of the mandarin classes, I have found that they, without an exception, manifest a warm feeling of appreciation for the medical missions. In this district (Amoy) the good done in this respect commands the praise of every one conversant with the facts.

Your's truly,

EDWARD BEDLOE.

Amoy, August 27th, 1891.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

SIR,—Like your correspondent "C.D." whose letter I have carefully read, I am a missionary of many years experience in China. While I do not endorse his rather impolitic language, I second his arraignment of the Europeans in the East for their exceeding sinfulness. I am also happy that he has thrown down the gauntlet to our enemies and taken a broad stand against them. I shall not iterate his charges, but make one from my own personal knowledge. For many years past an eminent European physician of great wealth and high social position has done a vast business in selling his own preparation of morphine to the natives of the province of Fohkien, and I am told of the other southern provinces of China. We medical missionaries encounter opium-wrecks every day, and when we question these poor victims of that soul-destroying drug, they nearly always state that they do not use the pipe, but employ Doctor —'s little Hongkong pills. I have seen these pills, and they are a cheap preparation of sulphate of morphine.

They are made in millions in England by the surgeon in question and sent out here to his agents. Some go through the Chinese Customs as drugs or medicines, but vast quantities of them are taken into the interior concealed about the persons, the smallness of the pills rendering them a very safe and very profitable article of commerce. I do not know what the profit of this medical man may be, but his agents sell the pills at 500 per cent. and even 2,000 per cent. above their market value. The evil has grown to such proportions that it now causes more trouble than opium-smoking in many parts of Fohkien. The agents or salesmen were in many instances educated by the physician and are bound to him by either contract or by oath. In my own experience I have come across ten of these agents and at least a thousand slaves of the devilish habit. I have talked with medical missionaries in Foochow, Amoy, Tamsui and Swatow, and every one tells me that he has had a similar experience. It would be wicked enough, Mr. Editor, for a European layman to engage in so vile a calling, but when the guilty party is a surgeon, wealthy, distinguished, and one who calls himself a Christian and whom I have known to attend Divine service, it almost makes a poor missionary despair of ever accomplishing any good. If you like, I will get some of my friends to write you their experiences!

Your's faithfully,

ANOTHER MISSIONARY.

Foochow, August 27th, 1891.

[We shall be only too glad to grant this much-abused body every facility to enable them to defend themselves from any undeserved attack. —Ed.]

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

SIR,—I have read with indignation the letter signed by "A Shanghai Merchant" in your issue of August 24th, and I recognize in it the malignant hatred of General Jones for the members of my sacred calling. He has made us a butt and a laughing stock very many times, and this new story of his is on a par with the rest of his slurs at our expense. Now I want to throw down the gauntlet to this scoffer.

First—I defy him to produce the claim he describes, or anything like it in any respect.

Second—I defy him to produce any claim from any missionary that is not true and reasonable.

Third—I ask him if he did not present and collect a claim for $30,000 gold from the Chinese Government for injuries done to his consulate by a drunken mob, when his fire insurance on the same was for $1,000, and when all of his furniture would not fill five ordinary vans?

Fourth—Was not the chief item of his claim one of $10,000 for an oil-painting, and was not this oil-painting a chromo-lithograph of General Lee, which when new could be bought for $10?

Fifth—Did he ever know a missionary to do a mean or dirty act in China, or anywhere else?

Sixth—Did he ever have a missionary before him as defendant in any lawsuit, civil or criminal?

Seventh—Did he ever know a missionary to be a drunkard, or a patron of fast women or the keeper of a concubine?

Eighth—Did he ever know a missionary to lie, cheat, defraud, pilfer or swindle?

I am sick and tired of the scoffing, abuse and tirades about missionaries, which too many men—high in office or rich in worldly goods—are in the habit of indulging in. We are here to do good and we try hard to do the best we can. But our patience is exhausted and our efforts too often made fruitless by the bitter and malicious antagonism of men and women calling themselves Christians. They are not fit to unloose the latchets of the feet of the poor Pagans whom I, and others, are leading into the way of salvation.

Your's truly,

AN EARNEST WORKER.

Foochow, August 29th, 1891.

[Our correspondent's references to General Jones are, so far as we are concerned, entirely without justification.—Ed.]

WANTED—A WHIPPING POST.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

SIR,—In this morning's issue of the *Daily Press* there appears a communication from some illiterate and benighted idiot who signs himself "Householder," and who has the cast-iron effrontery to advocate the re-introduction of a flogging *régime* into this colony. He opens his request by citing the cases of flogging which took place on board the Chinese Admiral Ting's flag-ship whilst on a recent visit to Japan, and quotes with glee that "their cries could be heard far and wide," and he then goes on in the good old orthodox Christian fashion (and it would be perfectly safe to lay your office goat to the Kowloon tin mine, that "Householder" is either a cleric or one of your white-washed, self-sanctified, devil-dodging Church attendants) to instance another case—that of a petty thief who had been convicted of stealing $50,000 from the Treasury or $80,000 from a local Bank?—No, a brass water-cock from an empty house, and as a punishment fitting the crime, "Householder" gets up on his hind legs, shakes his long ears, and he-haws that the man should be flogged. Can it be possible that in these changed times the laws of nature allow the existence of such leprous and life-poisoning creatures as this person shews himself to be? Can men who are only happy when their visions are gladdened by the sight of a fellow being undergoing torture, not rest satisfied by gloating over the doings of the Dark Ages, when the creak of the thumb-screw and the swish of the lash made music to their taste? "Householder" lays it down that *imprisonment has no terrors at all for those who are hungry*, and calmly advocates that they must be fattened on the lash. Now, Sir, I have an absolute abhorrence to even lightly chastise a refractory child, but were the advocate of this barbarous mode of dealing with petty thieves stretched up before me, I verily believe I would cast the instincts of manhood aside, and endeavour to instil into so base a carcase through the medium of its hide, the lesson that all beings in human form are susceptible to—twinges of physical pain, even though they be of the degenerate order of "Householder."

I am, Sir,

Your's truly,

DISGUSTED.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1891.

[Bravo! If "Householder" has the courage of his convictions, we invite him to give us a call. A whipping post for his instruction can quickly be rigged up in our court-yard.—Ed., *Hongkong Telegraph*.]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

SIR,—The London mail of 31st July, to hand this morning, brings an account of the statutory meeting of shareholders of the National Bank of China, Limited, held in London on the 30th, at which an informal resolution was passed in favor of winding up the Bank.

The constitution of the Bank plices the Head-Office in Hongkong, with Advisory Boards in London and Shanghai. In order to comply more conveniently with the requirements of the Companies' Acts, 1862-90, the Bank was registered in April last in London.

The Articles of Association set forth that, by agreement, the late firm of Russell & Co. were appointed Secretaries of the Bank for 50 years, receiving a commission on profits, in return for which they were to render specified services.

The failure of Russell & Co. in June, and their consequent inability to carry out their part, cancels this agreement.

The resolution of the London shareholders was passed under the misapprehension that with the failure of Russell & Co. the *raison d'être* of the Bank had ceased.

This is an entire misapprehension on the part of the London shareholders. The *raison d'être* of the Bank was, as set forth in the prospectus, a desire on the part of substantial Chinese financiers to bring their and outside finances more closely together by providing an institution in which the leading control would be vested in the hands of both natives and foreigners. That institution is now provided in the National Bank of China, and only requires a fair trial to prove a solid benefit to all classes of the community.

The opinion of eminent legal counsel in London is to the effect that the resolution passed on 30th July at the statutory meeting is not binding on the Bank, and that the Directors are justified in carrying on active operations.

Since the London meeting on the 30th July, telegraphic advice gives the intelligence that the London Board, no doubt after consulting the body of the shareholders, has determined that it is not desirable to change the Head Office of the Bank, or to delay in commencing operations, and in consequence business is now proceeding.

Rumours, absolutely false, have been circulated to the effect that the Bank has sustained heavy losses owing to the failure of Russell & Co.

A statement showing the present position of the Bank can be inspected by all interested, at the Head Office, Victoria Buildings, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

A. B. McKEAN,
Acting Chief-Manager

Hongkong, 31st August, 1891.

FRENCH MISSIONARIES IN SIAM.

MR. HENRY NORMAN WHIPPED WITH SCORPIONS.

The following article, which will commend itself to the impartial reader for its practical knowledge of the subject treated and its generally moderate tone, appears in the *Siam Mercantile Gazette* of August 22nd:—

To any European with but a passing acquaintance with the society of *La Mission Etrangère* and the work they are doing throughout the semi-civilized and barbarous states of the Far East, it must have caused a certain amount of disgust to read the flippant and untrue charge which Mr. Henry Norman so recklessly flings at them of being "the best band of political agents that exists anywhere in the world." There is no need to take up the cudgels for the French priests in the Far East. Their works of charity, education, and civilization among the native races, speak far more eloquently in their behalf than the most stirring panegyric that has ever been penned or spoken in their favour; and the charge so maliciously, and insultingly thrown at the French missionaries will find no echo in the minds of fair and unprejudiced men, be their religious opinions what they may, Christian, Buddist, Jewish or Mahommedan.

Men of the Henry Norman type, unable to appreciate or understand the motives which have induced these men to give up home, friends, country, and all that they hold dear to live a life of unremitting toil, danger, and anxiety, in their endeavours to raise the native to a sense of what is higher, nobler and purer, must needs discover a motive for such sacrifice and self-abnegation; they must find the reason for this devotedness, and being unable to lift themselves from their own sordid and carnal little world, are incapable of believing that any portion of mankind can be actuated with higher motives than themselves—those of personal ambition, political distinction, or greed of gold.

Do we find the service of the Catholic missionaries directly French? Have the French, thanks to these 'political agents,' gained any commercial or political advantages whatever? Has their influence acquired a single strategic position in Siam, an island, a port? Has their political power in Siam rendered the relations between the French and Siamese governments more cordial? On the contrary, they have ever been the first victims of their propaganda, and their presence in Siam and defence of their native co-religionists against the arbitrary power of native officials, has always been a source of difficulty for the representatives of France in Siam. To say that anti-clerical France is served politically by the French missionaries is ignorant nonsense verging on bathos, as all who have the slightest acquaintance with them will readily acknowledge.

The charge preferred by Mr. Norman is as ridiculous as it is mischievous. He might equally have accused the American missionaries of being the political agents and paid spies of the United States. He had quite as much data to rely upon in one case as the other. To make such a charge against the American missionaries would have been too absurd, and would have been received with shouts of laughter; but a similar charge against the French missionaries is sure to find a residue of readers, who blinded by religious prejudice and fanatic bigotry see in every priest a disguised political agent who is ever plotting for the aggrandisement of his country. Such foolish and groundless charges are the cause of incalculable harm. They fan the flame of bigotry and intolerance, which has worked such mighty mischief in the past, and which still smoulders amongst us in spite of our boasted emancipation from the trammels of ancient prejudices and ignorant, and narrow-minded sectarianism.

Men, who come to Siam, endowed with little more wordly goods than the garments they arrive in, to live a life amongst the pestilential marshes and jungles of the country, cut off from the outside world, and wholly engrossed with the spiritual and material welfare of their converts, are not the stamp of men to allow political questions to absorb much of their time, or thoughts. Sojourners in Siam and the Far East are too conversant with the good done by the unselfish labours of these men, of the impetus to progress, reform, and enlightenments which is the result of their energy and unwearying labours, to need any defence by us against the ridiculous and mischievous charge of being political agents of the French Government. By their works we know them to be agents of reformation and culture, true pioneers of civilization, who are carrying into the darkest recesses of inner Asia the blessings of western science, and western knowledge, ameliorating the hard lot of the native, and steadily raising him from his state of moral degradation to a cleaner, wholesomer and better life. And in return for a life of toil, and anxiety, spent in administering to the welfare of the natives they find men, who are utterly, ignorant of themselves or their work, ready to hurl at them the unmanly and unfounded charge of being political agents.

Mr. Norman seriously damaged his reputation for veracity in treating of Siam and the Siamese; but his „taunt against the French missionaries must have destroyed what little he had left, and convinced all fair thinking and unprejudiced men that his statements are not worthy of consideration, but must be ignored as completely as 'the idle wind which we respect not.'

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

A memorial temple is to be dedicated to Tso Chung-tang in the Foochow Arsenal for the great services rendered to it by that great statesman.

* * *

On account of bad times the mid-autumn festival and street processions in Amoy this year have been wanting in magnificence and gorgeous display. The people are too anxious about money matters to be eager for pleasure.

* * *

It was intended by the Nanking Viceroy, that Mr. Tsai, the deputy for settling foreign claims, should estimate the damages in Wuhu, and then proceed to Shanghai to arrange the indemnity with the French Consul-General; but the head of the Catholic Church in Wuhu expressed the desire of the Shanghai Bishop, that the settlement should be negotiated in Wuhu, and the new acting Wuhu Taotai, Pêng, concurs in this arrangement. The Catholic premises behind the Customs are all rebuilt and in order. The priests have moved in and the date for opening the school is near at hand.

* * *

Two of the Wênchow mountain bandits, brothers, went back to their native place, near the Yunkia district to see their mother, who was very ill. An informer at once reported their presence to the magistrate, who despatched a force for their capture. The brothers were smoking opium when the runners surprised them. The elder brother, well-known as a "dead shot," snatched up a revolver and opened fire; but the caps only snapped, three times in succession, and their captors closed in before he had time to prime for the fourth time. After receiving a sword cut which nearly severed his right arm, he surrendered. The younger brother was not so easily conquered. He fought with desperate courage and almost superhuman strength, and so fearful were the runners that he might escape that they rushed on him at the same instant and he fell under twenty knives, literally hacked to death. The elder bandit was tried under martial law and executed that very night.

* * *

The native assistants of the foreign tide-waiters are particularly zealous in searching for smuggled goods on board the steamers, and attempt to magnify anything that seems at all out of order, into an evasion of duty. They have an object in so doing, as is exemplified in Ningpo. When the confiscated articles are put up to auction, these native assistants bid for and obtain them at a low value, and then re-sell them at a good price. A former Commissioner of Customs prohibited such practices by not permitting the Customs employés to bid at the sale, but the native assistants very effectively evaded the regulation by getting their friends, outsiders, to do the bidding while they themselves were the actual buyers. Lately two assistant native tide-waiters, Dsao and Wü, purchased at the Custom's auction a large quantity of smuggled goods at 200 odd dollars, and they then sold the same for over 1,000 dollars. Can people wonder now that these worthies' families eat the best of food and wear finery of satin and silk?

CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, August 27th.

It was apparently premature to chronicle the "scotching" of the burglar mania here, for another attempt equally daring with those already reported has been "tried on," but fortunately, owing to the adroitness of the Municipal police, it was frustrated. In this instance Dr. Wales was the "quarry"; the robbers succeeded in entering the back premises while our respected medico was at dinner and succeeded in annexing a case containing his gold watch and other jewellery. The Doctor discovered the robbery immediately after dinner, and promptly gave notice to the authorities. The Superintendent of Police, Mr. Limburg, was quickly on the track and upon searching the native soldier's quarters which are situated in the rear of the Doctor's house, he not only discovered an old servant of the Doctor's playing a mild game of *fan-tan*, but startled another well known rogue who made successful tracks across the canal; further, on arresting the individual mentioned he learnt sufficient to give him an idea where the stolen property had been hidden. This was in the long grass behind the Ice House, and it was safely restored to its owner within a few hours of its disappearance. The thief is at the Nam-hoi Magistracy awaiting his trial. Further investigation has shown the prisoner to be a worthy "chip of the old block," for his father is "wanted" as the instigator or perpetrator of the burglary in Messrs. Carlowitz & Co.'s house. It is simply scandalous that the Military guards deputed by the Viceroy to protect Foreign property on Shameen should actually prove to be accessories to all the depredations committed here. A more lazy, demoralised filthy, and worthless lot of men, one might seek in vain to find even throughout dirty China. The event, however, has brought one good result about; and that is, that the Chinese military adornments of the Settlement have had their hut razed level with the ground, and—unless they are billeted on other guard houses here until the storm passes, which is quite possible, Shameen is to know them no more.

The triennial examinations for the second (Ku-yen) degree begin on the 11th, and end on the 19th of next month. Upwards of 15,000 students are expected to be present in the examination compound. The preliminary trial examination of students competing before the Imperial Examiner, took place two days ago.

The extremely hot and sultry weather at the end of last week here carried off a number of citizens by heat apoplexy, but since yesterday, with its rains and a westerly wind, all fear of danger of an epidemic, through a serious augmentation of the death rate, has subsided. Recently a curious fatal misfortune overtook two youthful sports attached to the Tartar General's *Yamên*. They were noted as being the best jockeys in the city, and went out for a night to the White Cloud Mountains to collect fighting crickets for the sports in the *Yamên*; and during the moonlight in endeavouring to put "salt on the tail" of a particularly lively insect, a sudden apparition in the shape of a patriarchal man arose from behind a mound and reproached them with disturbing the manes of "Potied ancestry" deposited there. The youths retaliated in the exuberant vernacular of which the Chinese language is so capable, and this so disgusted the patriarchal apparition that he cursed them in terms with which the Abbot in Ingoldsby cursing the Rheims jackdaw were as nothing. Strange enough on returning home next day (suffering from malignant typhoid no doubt) both became delirious and died within 24 hours of one another. Nothing will convince John Chinaman that natural causes had anything to do with such a dire result. The saddest thing of all is that they were the only sons in the family, and the mother has lost her reason and remains a hopeless embocile.

CHEFOO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Chefoo, 22nd August, 1891.

The rain has cleared and the weather is delightfully cool and pleasant, and it is quite a grand sight to see the scores of children, opposite the Beach Hotel, bathing in the sea, paddling in the water, and digging with their wooden shovels in the sand.

The only item of news I have to send is, of all things, a marriage; and the first one I believe that ever took place at the Dutch Consulate. The fortunate gentlemen was Mr. van Daalen Wetters, of the I. M. Customs and the happy and lovely bride was Miss Ferguson, the daughter of his Excellency Helenus Ferguson, Minister for the Netherlands. The wedding took place yesterday at the Dutch Consulate, the Rev. Hunter Corbett, D.D., officiating. A select few were present to witness the ceremony. The father of the bride gave her away, and the two eldest daughters of Mr. Carrall, Commissioner of Customs, acted as bridesmaids, and the brother of the bride, Mr. Thos. Ferguson, of the I.M. Customs, was the "best man." I am not accustomed to describe ladies' costumes or I would tell you how the bride was dressed. All I can say is that she looked lovely, and that Mr. Van Daalen Wetters is one of the most fortunate men in China.

Another wedding is to take place here shortly, between a Chefoo lady, and a resident of Shanghai—lucky old fellow!—*Mercury*.

NANKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

August 19th.

It seems that the Viceroy is not content with the removal of Taotai Liu from the post of manager of foreign affairs. Within the past few days he has required that official to resign all other positions held by him, save that of Director of the T'ung-wên-kuan. It is understood that the immediate cause of this action was a quarrel with the Fah-t'ai. This news will be learned with sincere regret by the Taotai's many friends, both foreign and Chinese. He has for many years past been a very prominent figure in Nanking affairs, and by his superior abilities and his vigorous administration, particularly of the Foreign Office, has won for himself much praise and universal esteem. As foreigners, we cannot approve of all that he has done, but it is only just to say that he has always seemed to be animated by worthy motives and (however mistaken) to have honestly, according to his convictions, sought the welfare of the country. He is quite un-Chinese both in appearance and manners. He is a large man of fine presence, with a long heavy beard that covers a great part of his face, and though some seventy years of age, hair and beard are scarcely touched with grey. He is very brusque in manner and exceptionally frank in conversation. The people here have great admiration for him and tell many amusing tales of his eccentric administration of justice in the discharge of his duties as head of the police system. He never hesitated to stop short in his morning ride to flog any unlucky offender caught by his keen eye violating law or propriety. He was a terror to the evil-doer. We trust his abilities may soon find recognition in an appointment to some responsible office.

The Viceroy seems animated by the Jacksonian principle, that "to the victor belong the spoils," and is accordingly making room for his own favourites in the offices subject to his control. Preparations are being made for the celebration of the Tsan festival, which will begin to-morrow. Many students too are already gathering for the triennial examinations, which are to commence on 10th September.

So far all is quiet and there seems no sign of any intention to create further disturbance. The authorities are on the alert, however, and soldiers are still stationed at all the mission compounds. Dr. Macklin was somewhat roughly handled while visiting a patient a few days ago in the southern part of the city. A crowd of rowdies gathered outside the door and began to stir up trouble, but the timely arrival of an officer and squad of soldiers put them to flight.

The frequency of suicide in China has often caused remark. It is shocking to contemplate the heedlessness with which people rush out of the world. As an illustration of this, a young boy thirteen years of age apprenticed to a silk weaver, a neighbour of the writer, two or three days since quarrelled with his employer about the quality of his food and in a fit of anger rushed out and drowned himself in the pool behind the house.

The Rev. Mr. Nichols and family have returned home after a visit of several weeks in Japan.—*N. C. Daily News*.

August 20th.

I should think that the people seem almost more friendly than before the rioting and we hear less of the "foreign devil" than formerly.

There seem to be some natives at least who know of the likelihood of opening Hunan, while others believe there is going to be a war with Foreigners. Our teacher sees an omen of blood in the boys along the streets playing at war. If a comet should now appear it would be to even the most enlightened a potent of coming strife.

The Treasurer of this province named Shui, a Manchu, and a relation of one of Hien Fung's wives, is very friendly with Foreigners, and well-disposed toward foreign things. He has an elegant palace in the busiest part of the city, and the handsome gardens and well-furnished buildings are quite a contrast to the narrow dirty streets outside but the Chinese proverb says "Misery and pleasure are not evenly distributed and the rich are very rich, and the poor very poor." Most of the rooms of the palace are furnished in native style, but there are some rooms also fitted up in the Foreign. I suppose his Excellency lives usually on native fare, but he has an excellent foreign cook and service, and they can get up a repast perhaps as good as a fair Shanghai hotel.

The Treasurer is very friendly and thinks a great deal of foreign medicine, nearly always sending for a foreign physician in case of sickness in the Yamên. He is quite a proselytiser for foreign medicine, and a few months back successfully recommended a foreign doctor to the Viceroy, a difficult thing to do, as the Viceroy Liu is a Hunan man. The dog days are over, and the heat seems to have broken. We may expect to cover with blankets from this time on.—*Mercury*.

Printed and Published by ROBERT FRASER SMITH at Fraser's Hill, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2935 THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1891. SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER

MARRIAGE.

On the 31st August, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Right Rev. Bishop Burdon, assisted by the Rev. Douglas Hamilton, Chaplain to the Forces, FRANCIS HENRY, fourth son of the Right Hon. G. A. C. May, late Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, to HELENA AUGUSTA VICTORIA, eldest daughter of Major-General Digby Barker, C.B., Commanding the Troops, and Acting Governor of Hongkong.

DEATHS.

At sea, on the 19th August, SAMUEL A. LORD, late master of American schooner *Loong-wha*, aged 56 years.

At Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow, on the 21st August, FLORENCE EDITH FRASER, the beloved youngest daughter of Mr. T. Betts (I.M. Customs), after a short illness. Aged 2 years. Deeply regretted.

On the 24th August, at his residence No. 1, Garden Villas, Hongkew, ALFRED SAMUEL THEODORE, the dearly beloved and only son of Mrs. Samuel Clifton, of Shanghai, in his 38th year.

At the Shanghai General Hospital on the 24th August, BERTHA, the dearly beloved wife of T. E. Robson, aged 23 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1891.

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MASTER, MACKINTOSH AND DALRYMPLE *versus* FRASER-SMITH.

THE Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club, on the special requisition of ten members, have convened an extraordinary meeting, to be held in the City Hall on Friday the 11th September, for the purpose of taking the decision of the Club as to whether or not Mr. R. FRASER-SMITH shall be deprived of his rights of membership for having been convicted last November of a misdemeanor, to wit, conspiracy. This afternoon (26th ulto.) the Clerk of the Course, doubtless under instructions from the Stewards, circulated for the information of the members of the Club, copies of the complaint lodged by the ten immaculate sportsmen whose moral susceptibilities have been so grievously offended, together with some correspondence which had passed between the Executive and the alleged culprit. As the questions at issue, and there are several, are of more than ordinary importance, and go very much farther than mere local racing interests, we append the various documents in their proper order for the information of all honest and honorable men throughout the Far East. Owing to the late hour at which the C. C's circular reached this office we are unable to deal at any length in the present issue with what is either an honest, legitimate, *bona fide*, and perfectly unbiased effort to keep racing in Hongkong above suspicion, or the meanest attempt at the lowest form of contemptible rascality that even this notoriously shady colony has yet known; but we propose at an early date carefully analysing this most serious business on its merits as a public question of right and wrong, and then leaving all concerned to form their own conclusions. It is perhaps as well to point out that the last letter of the series published below is omitted from the Clerk of the Course's circular, no doubt owing to inadvertence, but as it is not without considerable importance, as showing that Mr. FRASER-SMITH rather invites than otherwise the avalanche against his personal honour and social status threatened by Messrs. EDWIN MACKINTOSH (of Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE), G. C. C. MASTER, of the Crown Solicitor's office, and H. L. DALRYMPLE, ex-Director of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and promoter of various notorious fiascoes in British North Borneo, we have added it to the list. We might also point out that it appears, *prima facie*, that the Stewards of the Jockey Club have been guilty of a wanton and inexcusable breach of confidence in publishing, without special permission, information regarding proceedings now pending in the Supreme Court which was imparted to them in good faith and under the seal of absolute secrecy; but that also is probably a mere matter of inadvertence, and we cannot suppose that it will materially prejudice the efforts of Mr. FRASER-SMITH in obtaining a thorough and complete legal vindication, even at the unreliable fountain of Hongkong justice. The *causa clitbre* MACKINTOSH, MASTER, DALRYMPLE & Co. *v.* FRASER-SMITH stands as follows:—

To the Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club.

NOTICE.

Whereas ten members of the Club have certified in writing to the Stewards their opinion that the conduct of Mr. Robert Fraser-Smith has been injurious to the character, interest, welfare, good order and credit of the Club, and whereas the Stewards concur in that opinion and have requested Mr. Robert Fraser-Smith to resign his membership of the Club, and whereas the said Robert Fraser-Smith has not within one month from the date of such request resigned his membership—Take notice that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong Jockey Club will be held in the City Hall, on Friday, the 11th September proximo, at 4 p.m.

BUSINESS.

"To decide whether or not Mr. Robert Fraser-Smith shall be expelled from the Club under Rule 40."

For the information of members, copies of the complaint and correspondence are enclosed.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1891.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1891.

To the Stewards of The Hongkong Jockey Club.

Gentlemen,—We, the undersigned members of The Hongkong Jockey Club, being of opinion that the conduct of Mr. Robert Fraser-Smith (a member of the Club) has been and is (so long as he remains a member) injurious to the character, interests, welfare, good order, or credit of the Club by reason of his having been convicted of conspiracy, desire that you do forthwith request him to resign his membership of the the Hongkong Jockey Club, and should he not resign within one month after such request that you do convene or call Extraordinary General Meetings of the Club for the purpose of expelling him therefrom.

We request that you will as soon as possible inform us whether you concur in our opinion and will forthwith request Mr. Robert Fraser-Smith to resign, and if he does not do so call the necessary meetings for the purpose of expelling him.

If you do not concur we desire that you will also at once take the necessary steps to call a Special Meeting of the members of the Club to consider the matter and to explain your reasons for not concurring with us and for not calling upon Mr. Robert Fraser-Smith to resign.

We have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servants,
(Signed) E. MACKINTOSH,
" GEO. T. VEITCH,
" H. L. DALRYMPLE,
" CYRIL PLATT,
" GODFREY C. C. MASTER,
" HERCULES J. SCOTT,
" WM. A. CRUICKSHANK,
" OSCAR WEGENER,
" EDWARD J. HAGAN,
" C. BRODERSEN.

We, the undersigned Stewards of the Jockey Club, hereby certify that we concur in the opinion expressed in the above written letter that the conduct of Mr. Robert Fraser-Smith, a member of the Club, has been injurious to the character, welfare, interests, good order and credit of the Club.

(Signed) P. RYRIE,
" H. HOPPIUS.
" R. M. GRAY,
" J. GRANT.
" J. J. KESWICK,
" E. L. WOODIN,
" G. S. COXON.

Concurrence certified by the Stewards, 12th June, 1891,

(Signed) T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1891.

Robert Fraser-Smith, Esq., Hongkong.

SIR,—I am directed by the Stewards of the Jockey Club to hand you a copy of a letter addressed to them, signed by ten members of the Club, in which, on the grounds stated therein, the Stewards are called on to proceed under Rule 40 of the Rules and Regulations of the Jockey Club and to request you to resign your membership of the Club.

As the concurrence of the Stewards and their certificate, in writing, that they do concur in the opinion as to your conduct expressed in that letter, is requisite before taking any action in the matter, they will be glad to hear anything you may have to say on the subject, either as to the applicability of the Rule to you or as to your conduct, or as to its possible effect on the character, interest, welfare, good order, or credit of the Club.

The Stewards would prefer to have your defence, if any, submitted in writing, but if you wish to be heard personally by them, they will hear you on Saturday next, the 30th instant, at four p.m., at a meeting of the Stewards to be held at the Hongkong Hotel at that hour.

If you elect to address the Stewards in writing they will be glad to have your defence in the course of the forenoon of Saturday next.

If you send in no defence in writing and do not appear at the meeting of the Stewards on Saturday next, at 4 p.m., the Stewards will then proceed to consider the letter of the ten members and to grant or refuse the certificate required by the Rule in question.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient, humble Servant,
(Signed) E. H. GORE-BOOTH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1891.

E. H. Gore-Booth, Esq., Clerk of the Course, Honekong Jockey Club.

SIR,—Your letter dated 26th May, enclosing an emasculated copy of a petition referring to me, which is stated to have been sent by ten members of the Jockey Club to the Stewards, reached me late yesterday afternoon. When you send me a complete copy of the said petition, with the names of signatories, I shall at once reply to your letter.

Yours truly,
(Signed) R. FRASER-SMITH.

29th May, 1891.

Robert Fraser-Smith, Esq.

SIR,—I am instructed by the Stewards to say that in consequence of the mistake made in not sending a complete copy of the letter, the time of sending in your defence, if any, is extended to Saturday, the 6th of June, and the Stewards will meet on that day instead of 30th May, at same time and place.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) E. H. GORE-BOOTH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1891.

R. Fraser-Smith, Esq., Hongkong.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed by the Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club to return to you the documents which you handed to them today and which I enumerate as follows:—

1. Certified copy of Sir James Russell's summing up of the case Regina *v.* Ward and Fraser-Smith.
2. Certified copy of General Gordon's affidavit in the case Minhinnett *v.* R. Fraser-Smith.

These documents contain matter with which the Stewards were already familiar from a perusal of the local papers reporting the trials mentioned, and from your remarks to them to-day they consider you must have referred to other documents than those now returned. If so, will you please send the papers referred to at your earliest convenience to the writer or to the Honourable P. Ryrie.

The correspondence between you and the Clerk of the Course left by inadvertence, is returned herewith.

I am,
Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
(Signed) E. L. WOODIN.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB,
Hongkong, 7th June, 1891.

Robert Fraser-Smith, Esq., present.

SIR,—With reference to the meeting of Stewards held at the Hongkong Hotel on the 6th instant and which you attended for the purpose of offering an explanation in rejoinder to the letter signed by ten members of the Club, dated 21st May last (of which you have been furnished with a copy), I am now directed by the Stewards in the absence of any reply to Mr. Woodin's letter of the 6th idem, to intimate that the Stewards can no longer delay their decision.

After carefully considering the statements made by you before them, the Stewards do not find that these statements afford an explanation which would exonerate you from the application of Rule 40, and they have therefore, in compliance with the letter already referred to, signed by ten members (in which for the reasons above stated they are obliged to concur) to request that you will resign your membership of the Hongkong Jockey Club.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.

Port Darwin, 26th June, 1891.

The Honourable P. Ryrie, Senior Steward, The Hongkong Jockey Club.

DEAR SIR,—Prior to my leaving Hongkong I received a letter, dated 12th June, 1891, from Mr. T. F. Hough, who signed himself Clerk of the Course, in which the following passage occurs:—

"After carefully considering the statements made by you before them, the Stewards do not find that these statements afford an explanation which would exonerate you from the application of Rule 40, and they have therefore, in compliance with the letter already referred to signed by ten members (in which for the reasons above stated they are obliged to concur), to request that you will resign your membership of the Hongkong Jockey Club."

In reply to this somewhat curious and very much involved inspiration (?) of the Stewards of the Jockey Club, I respectfully but firmly decline to accede to their request. I will not resign my membership of the Club, and shall be fully prepared to defend my rights and vested interests, both before my brother members, and in the law courts of the colony, if necessary, when properly called upon to do so, on my return to Hongkong in August. I do not suppose that even the Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club are so lost to all sense of justice and fair-play as to take any action during my absence; but should they think fit to do so, thereby outraging every recognised canon of true sport, to say nothing of decency and propriety, I daresay that my cause will not lack supporters.

I met the Stewards of the Jockey Club, by their invitation, at the Hongkong Hotel on the afternoon of Saturday, June 6th, to make certain explanations regarding a letter dated the 21st May and signed by ten members, the object of which was to coerce me into resigning my membership. This letter, I would point out, was drafted in February by Mr. G. C. C. Master and it took that honorable gentleman and sportsman over three months to obtain the requisite ten signatures, and after canvassing in vain among the active members of the Club and the supporters of racing, he had to fall back on three Germans, who are unknown in racing matters, to complete his list. It would thus seem that the members of the Jockey Club, the racing men, the true sporting element, and the gentlemen, did not consider that my illegal and iniquitous conviction for a misdemeanour in November last, had injuriously reflected on the "character, interests, welfare, good order or credit of the Club." Moreover, in February last my racing colours bore no inconspicuous part at the annual race-meeting in Happy Valley, and I have yet to learn that my racing policy on that occasion, or at any time during the past dozen years, compares unfavorably with that of any one of the self-constituted autocrats of local sport; in fact the contrary is the case, as public opinion has times out of number conclusively testified.

In their letter to me the Stewards said that they would be glad to hear anything I had to say "either as to the applicability of the rule to me, or as to my conduct, or as to its possible effect on the character, interests, welfare, good order, or credit of the Club." Desirous of showing every courtesy to the Stewards, I raised no objection to explaining the position of affairs so far as I was concerned personally, although I expressed the opinion in no uncertain terms that, considering the offensive wording of the requisition and the status in the racing world of the signatories, I ought to have been spared the indignity of having been called upon at all on such a shallow pretence to protect the Club's interests. Briefly stated, I pointed out—

1. That Rule 40, on which the requisition was based, had never legally (and in accordance with the provisions of Rule 32) been made a rule of the Club.
2. That Rule 40, even assuming it to have been legally passed, could not have retrospective effect, and that, therefore, an alleged misdemeanour said to have been committed in August, 1890, could not be brought under a law passed in February, 1891.
3. That the requisition was not in accordance with the spirit and principle of Rule 40, but was a deliberate attempt to coerce the Stewards into granting a certificate and requesting me to resign. Further that the requisition was not dictated by any genuine or honest interest in the welfare of the Club, but was a mean and malicious attempt to do me injury, dictated by private motives, on the part of Messrs. Master, Mackintosh, Dalrymple, and their followers.
4. That I was wrongfully convicted, that I was in possession of sufficient evidence to vindicate myself, and that steps were being taken with all possible despatch to have the conviction quashed.

I placed (confidentially) in the hands of the Stewards two documents—namely, a certified copy of the Chief Justice's summing up in the Conspiracy case, and (2) a certified copy of the *de bene esse* examination of Major-General Gordon in the suit now pending, Minhinnett *v.* Fraser-Smith. It was with great reluctance that I consented to leave these documents, connected with a case still *sub judice*, in the hands of the Stewards even under the seal of confidence, and I very quickly had reason to regret my misplaced trust. That same evening Mr. E. L. Woodin wrote to me on behalf of the Stewards, stating that they had already been familiar with the contents of the documents "from a perusal of the local papers reporting the trials mentioned," and that they thought I must have referred to some other papers, which he desired should be sent at my earliest convenience.

Needless to say I declined to acknowledge this letter, or to take any further steps to avert what was evidently a foregone conclusion. It took Mr. G. C. C. Master over three months to get his requisition signed, but the Stewards of the Jockey Club considered six days long enough for me to achieve impossibilities. And the assertion that the Stewards were already acquainted with the contents of the two documents referred to, through a perusal of the local papers, is absolutely without foundation. The full text of the Chief Justice's summing up has never yet been published, and how the *de bene esse* examination of Major-General Gordon on the 26th March, 1891, could have been published in November, 1890, I leave the Stewards of the Jockey Club to explain. It is quite true that, in addressing the Stewards, I referred to other documents in my possession; but if these gentlemen expected that I was likely to submit to the tender mercies of an irresponsible body like the Stewards of the Jockey Club, most important evidence to be used for my own vindication in the law courts of the colony, they could reasonably only expect to be disappointed.

I told the Stewards I held proofs that the conviction was illegal and against the evidence, and I submitted the proofs. The Stewards could not or would not understand them. Is not this conclusive?

Sir James Russell (to the jury).—"If you disconnect Fraser-Smith with the laying of the information, and find that he was not privy to it, then there is no conspiracy on the part of Fraser-Smith.—If Mr. Fraser-Smith was out of that (laying the information), you cannot say this is a case of conspiracy."

Major-General Gordon (before the Registrar on March 26th, 1891).—"The prosecution was instituted under the advice of the Crown Solicitor. I understood the Crown Solicitor was representing the Government. He advised me to get Mr. Ward to swear the information and I did so. *It was not possible that you (Fraser-Smith) could have known that this information was being laid.*"

Major-General Gordon's statements are supported by the evidence of Mr. Arthur, clerk at the Magistracy, and the affidavit of Mr. Ward, and they conclusively prove the injustice and illegality of the conviction. And it is for this conviction that the Stewards concur with Mr. Master and his friends in requesting me to resign my membership of the Jockey Club.

And I decline to do anything of the kind.

I am, Dear Sir,
Your's faithfully,
(Signed) R. FRASER-SMITH.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1891.

The Hon. P. Ryrie, Senior Steward, Hongkong Jockey Club.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that I have arrived in the Colony and am quite prepared to defend my rights and interests in the Hongkong Jockey Club, when called upon.

Your's faithfully,
R. FRASER-SMITH.

THE DAIRY FARM "JOB."

ABOUT two years ago the Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., through the personal influence of one of the Directors, obtained from Governor DES VŒUX a grant on very favorable terms of that narrow strip of land lying to the eastward of Wyndham Street, stretching from Pedder's Hill to the bottom of the old Glenealy ravine. We believe that this famous old landmark of Hongkong is now known as the Lower Albert Road, but as the crawling worm who degraded the spot with such a name is probably dead long ago—if he is not he ought to be—we pass by the desecration without further comment. Fourteen years ago a very large sum of public money was expended by Mr. Surveyor-General PRICE in erecting the very substantial granite wall which protects the roadway on the unoccupied side of Wyndham Street. At that time it was decided that no building or other conspicuous obstruction should ever be allowed to impede the free air of heaven in what even in those early days was recognised as one of the lungs of a city already grossly over-crowded in almost every part. And for more than a decade the decision arrived at when Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY held sway in our midst remained unchallenged and unaltered. But times changed, and a Governor arrived who knew not JOSEPH. The Hongkong Dairy Farm has always been run on purely philanthropic lines; its founders, promoters, and directors have been from the commencement, more or less, philanthropists, of one sort or other. For instance the present Chairman, Mr. GRANVILLE SHARP, is an economical and theoretical philanthropist; whilst Dr. JAMES CANTLIE is a very reckless but distinctly practical member of the order. Mr. GRANVILLE SHARP preaches practical philanthropy; Dr. CANTLIE practises it. Mr. SHARP tickles his own harmless vanity; the Doctor survives the throes of labour and 'gets there somehow.' And he certainly got at the high-toned and immaculate members of the Executive Council who smiled when Governor DES VŒUX smiled and wept crocodile tears when that latter-day narrow-minded official bigot looked sad. The aim of the Dairy Farm Company was to obtain a central *depôt*, where they could sell milk retail at a price that would bring it within the reach of all. The Directors said that was their chief aim, but, leaving Dr. CANTLIE out, we doubt the absolute truth of that programme. Anyhow, after some correspondence with the Hongkong Government, the site already referred to was granted on what can be described as most favorable business terms. A shop in Queen's Road would have suited the Dairy Farm Company much better, and the knowledge of that simple fact would have saved the Hongkong Government from being convicted of about the meanest and mustiest job that the colony has known since the valuable Hongkong Mint plant and machinery were "jobbed" to the Immaculate firm of JARDINE, MATHESON and Co. at a purely nominal figure. There have been lots of other robberies of public properties and rights intervening, but these two, to our opinion, take the cake. For two years the Dairy Farm Co. made no attempt to build on the valuable lot they had secured by Government chicanery—or something; perhaps they were ashamed of their conduct; perhaps they got into the hands of the so-called architects and couldn't get out again! And at length the Government gave them notice that unless the milk-shop was run up within a certain time, the original concession would be cancelled. In consequence of that reminder, Mr. GRANVILLE SHARP and his colleagues have determined to construct their central office, shop, and store-room for the disposal of the lacteal fluid to all and sundry, and without delay. But they will do nothing of the kind, if the citizens of Hongkong are true to themselves. The grant of this land was a mean job, which ought to have been publicly notified at the time. There has been, we believe, one notorious precedent in recent years—when Governor BOWEN or "Honest Bill" MARSH allowed JARDINE, MATHESON and Co.,—the frequency of this Firm's identity with these cloudy transactions becomes wearisome—or the Ice Company to annex the well-known premises in Ice House Lane at a fraction of their actual value, without following the usual practice of submitting the property to public auction. That was a bare-faced fraud or something near it; this is another; but as it does not necessarily follow that Major-General BARKER is bound by the shady doings of his thick-headed but weak-kneed predecessor, we would strongly recommend that this nefarious attempt to block up for purely commercial purposes one of the main arteries of the city, to the acknowledged detriment of the public health, should be vigorously protested against. A more unsuitable site for a milk-shop, or for any other shop, could not be found in the colony. Let the residents whose rights and privileges are infringed by this scandalous attempt at official jobbery take immediate action to prevent such a piece of Vandalism; we are quite sure that either Mr. RYRIE or Mr. WHITEHEAD will be glad to lead a popular crusade against this latest phase of Government double-dealing.

TELEGRAMS.

(From the *N. C. Daily News*.)

DEATH OF THE GOVERNOR OF SHANTUNG.

CHINAN FU, August 22nd.

H. E. Chang-yao, Governor of this Province, died here shortly after five o'clock this morning.

THE SELAMA TIN MINING CO., LIMITED.

The Secretary of the above-named Company has received the following telegram from Mr. Jas. Orange, one of the Directors, who has been in Perak inspecting the Company's properties:—

"Tekka, a fine property; Blanda Mabok, prospects very encouraging. There is no certainty in the matter. Interview with Resident most satisfactory."

"CHARBONNAGES."

We are informed on reliable authority that a cablegram has been received from London stating that the Campha mine, a portion of the Tonquin Coal Mining Co's concession on Hongay island, has been disposed of to a new company for £75,000—£25,000 in cash to the shareholders of the old Company, £25,000 for working expenses, and £25,000 in deferred shares to present shareholders. The agreement, which has been arranged by the Hon. C. P. Chater, is of course subject to confirmation at a special meeting of shareholders. The new company, although perfectly satisfied with the reports to hand on the character of the deposits and quality of the coal, have reserved the right to send out their own engineer to investigate and report.

[P.S.—We publish this information with full apologies to the long-eared member who claims the credit of editing the *China Snail*.]

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE steamship *Hankow* was released from quarantine at Singapore on the 26th ulto.

FILLIS' Circus is stated to have cleared twenty thousand guilders during its recent stay in Samarang.

THE returns of the number of visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ended Aug. 30th, are:—Europeans 147, and Chinese 1,507; total 1,654.

THE old saying about "dog never eating dog" doesn't apply to Hongkong lawyers. Some of that fraternity will 'chow' anything or anybody.

OWING to several cases of hydrophobia in Batavia, measures have been taken for the destruction of all dogs found in the streets unmuzzled.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospital:—

"Conscience" money $ 3.

THE steamship *Angerton*, which arrived at Singapore from Sourabaya on August 25th reported that Mr. Walter Crauford, chief engineer, had died two days previously of malarious fever and heart disease.

At the instance of a sailor belonging to the sailing ship *Nancy Pindleton*, J. T. Pattison, second mate of that craft, was charged at the Magistracy yesterday morning with assault. It was but a trivial case, and as the defendant admitted having struck the sailor, a fine of two Mexicans was inflicted.

THE *Penang Gazette* of the 22nd August thinks that the commercial troubles there have reached their worst stage, and that signs are not wanting that the extent of the depression has been estimated too highly. The tenders for the Opium and Spirit Farm, though they show caution, show also confidence; and they are probably the best criterion of the actual condition of affairs in that Settlement. It also ascribes the crisis partly to the European merchants there allowing unreasonable and unwarrantable terms of credit to natives.

Bings—When is a pauper on a par with a banker?

Jings—When both are drunk under the table?

Bings—No, when each has a lac of dollars?

AFTER many futile attempts to capture a well-known gang of Tze Fa lottery ticket sellers, the efforts of Inspector Hanson were on the 1st inst. crowned with success when he succeeded in arresting six of the fraternity on the Kowloon Road. They were charged before Mr. A. G. Wise on the 2nd, and were ordered to plank down $25 each, which behest they cheerfully acceded to.

WITH reference to the late sensational writ case tried in the local Supreme Court, we are informed on good authority that the plaintiffs refused an offer of $20,000 to compromise the matter, on the advice of their counsel, Mr. Jno. J. Francis, Q.C., who is stated to have predicted certain victory for his clients. If true, this is another practical illustration of the old adage that "there's many a slip 'twixt cup and lip." We are informed that defendants' counsel's (Mr. W. H. Drummond) brief, fee, refreshers, etc., totalled $3,500.

NEWS reaches us from Canton that the chief officer of the Chinese store-ship *Lee Yuen*—Mr. Shewan, if we mistake not—was found dead in his bunk at an early hour on the morning of the 1st instant. He had been at the Customs Club, Honam, the previous night, and after playing several games at billiards, left for his shin in apparently the best of health. We refrain from referring to the various rumours current as to the cause of death until the results of the *post mortem* examination and inquiry at the British Consulate reach us.

ONE of the most perfect specimens of ingenious mechanism that we have seen for a long time is a "toy" Smith and Wesson's patent automatic ejecting revolver that a kind friend has presented our office with. It has all the good points of all the "shooting irons" ever invented, and half a hundred more that the others lack. The principal of these is a patent safety spring which renders an accidental discharge absolutely impossible and it is guaranteed never to miss the object it is aimed at—and that's the sort of gun we like.

MR. E. B. Wolff, late of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ld., was a few weeks ago acting as clerk in "The Australian," the swell Sydney hotel. An old China hand met him there, and, strange to say, the erstwhile agent of that elocutionary luminary, Plantagenet Littlewood of evergreen memory, didn't recognise an ancient acquaintance until after various suggestive reminders. He did eventually. We trust Wolff is not in charge of the books of "The Australian," as if so, the auditors are let in for an agreeable holiday.

THE case of Turner *v.* Bomanjee came on for hearing yesterday before the Acting Puisne Judge, who awarded damages to the amount of $350, and costs; the money to be paid in monthly instalments of $50 each. It will be remembered that some months ago Mr. Bomanjee's rickshaw coolies ran into the complainant, causing him serious injuries, but so far as Mr. Bomanjee was personally concerned he was in no way responsible for the accident, and rendered all the assistance in his power. He, however, had to pay for the negligence of his servants, and has our sympathy; but this case will no doubt be noted by those members of the spread-eagle fraternity who delight to travel at express speed. After a careful perusal of the evidence, we shall deal with this case fairly, impartially, and without prejudice. At present it appears to us that a gross miscarriage of justice has been perpetrated.

ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

Statistics for August, 1891.

In-Patients remaining in Hospital on 1st August		71
In-Patients admitted to Hospital during August		63
Total number treated as In-Patients		134
Of these there were:		
Discharged cured	50	
Discharged relieved	19	
Discharged on other grounds	5	
Died in Hospital	2	
		76
In-Patients remaining in Hospital on 1st September		58
Out-Patients, new cases	853	
Out-Patients, return visits	558	
Total number of Out-Patient visits		1411
Operations	14	
Dental cases	16	
Casualty cases	4	

JOHN C. THOMSON, M.A., M.B.,
Superintendent.

A SLIGHT sensation was created on Saturday afternoon in the rooms of the Brokers' Association when Mr. Roza, clerk to the establishment, suddenly fell from his office-stool in a dead faint and lay like a log on the floor. The consternation amongst the members inside the room quickly spread outside, and the door-way was in a few seconds crowded with passers-by, anxious to know what had occurred. Among others who entered the sacred portals, to lend any assistance they possibly could to the sick man, were Mr. H. N. Mody, the large-hearted Napoleon of the Hongkong Share Market, and Mr. Kuhn, of the popular and well-known Japanese curio store on the opposite side of the street. A person named Hercules John Scott, described as a broker, then appeared prominently on the scene. It is not recorded that the last-named individual offered to lend a hand in bringing Mr. Roza out of his swoon; what he did was to loudly interrogate the Chinese office-boy as to whether "that fellah therr," pointing to Mr. Kuhn, "was a membah of the Association." The question was altogether supererogatory, and Hercules John Scott knew quite well that the gentleman he was inquiring about did not belong to the ancient and honorable guild of brokers; but this ornament to the brokers' ranks wanted to be officious, and not contented with the "no saves" of the Chinese boy, he must needs, in an unnecessarily offensive tone, repeat the query to Mr. W. H. Young, the hon. secretary of the Association. We regret that we are not in a position to report that this exhibition of low-down snobbery was not treated as it deserved, by a sound kicking, but we live in hopes that this little ceremony will eventuate the first time Mr. Kuhn and Hercules John Scott meet on neutral territory. Mr. H. N. Mody is not a member of the Brokers' Association, but as was by far too powerful an opponent to be assailed and insulted by this valiant, self-constituted amateur policeman. Mr. Roza, the unfortunate cause of the little *contretemps* above described, rapidly recovered from his attack, without having suffered any material injury. And who is Hercules John Scott, anyhow?

THE British steamer *Banjermasin*, which arrived at Singapore from Sourabaya on the 26th ulto., brought several more persons who had been shipwrecked in the *Hong Ann*.

AS will be seen by some correspondence in another column, Mr. Chesney Duncan, a popular member of our staff who left for Bangkok a few months ago to join the *Bangkok Times*, will shortly return to Hongkong to manage the business of the local Mercantile Marine Officers' Association.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us asking what methods he should apply in instituting a prosecution against the person or persons responsible for the unprotected pits which exist in several places in the streets at present. He states that whilst riding home from Happy Valley on a recent night, both he and his pony fell right into an abyss, but luckily escaped without serious damage. If our correspondent will send us fuller particulars as to the locality and the extent of his injuries, we will promptly provide the desired instructions.

IN Java, according to a local paper, opium smuggling goes on extensively and the Dutch Government finds it hard work to check the evil, seizures of the contraband drug being very rare. The smuggling operations are directed by Chinese, who show the utmost artfulness in baffling the excise and customs officers, favoured as they are by the configuration of the Java coast, studded as it is with countless marshes, creeks, rivulets, and jungly tracts. The smugglers are so banded together that it is only treachery in their ranks that ever leads to discoveries of any importance. The contraband article is so skilfully concealed that, for instance, when a consignment of preserved provisions or petroleum arrives in port, none but those in the secret can tell what particular tins out of thousands contain opium, they sometimes being fitted with double bottoms for that purpose. In cheese, butter, hams, in barrels with tar, and in fact in every article that one can think of, the Chinese stow away opium almost with impunity. Accomplices everywhere abound, especially in Singapore. Large syndicates have a hand in the business which buy up the opium at Singapore or in Bali. An expert, writing in a commercial newspaper in Holland, gives particulars of their mode of operation, and the ordinary profits resulting therefrom. For instance, a big speculator generally deals with one hundred cases of the drug, which, at 100 guilders each come to 100,000 guilders. Out of the hundred he allows, in case of need, say 25 cases to be seized by the officials so as to draw away their attention from the spot where he means to deal his main stroke. The 75 cases which he, in this wise, brings safe ashore, yields him at least 20,000 guilders a case, so that his total receipts reach a million and a half of guilders. The 25 cases he gave up to lead the searchers off the scent, matter little to him in view of the heavy profits, but usually he gets off with less. The smuggling headmen, are, it is said, almost never caught, as the risks of capture are run by well salaried accomplices, who, when sentenced to imprisonment in consequence, are well provided for by their employers.

WHEN the budding novelist is bursting with desire to flood the world with the lustre of his genius, he generally chooses for his theme some touching tale whose moral is that virtue invariably triumphs and villainy is ever vanquished. But it's not so with us; we pass with disdain the soft-eyed maid and the immaculate man, and take for our subject the common or garden crab—the edible crab, and how it came about that this story is to be told happened thusly:—On the last "Loard's" day four sinners of the stamp of those who counted money in the temple, growing aweary of the heat of Hongkong hied them to that fair little dot on the ocean where *fantan* and the *cynocephalus Portugaria* flourish so well. Rooms were engaged at the best hotel, a sumptuous repast consisting of crabs was ordered, and then the pilgrims betook themselves to worship at the shrine of Mammon. They played with varied luck for an hour or two, and then went back to rest and enjoy the banquet which they fondly hoped would be awaiting them. But as the poet sang,

"The best laid schemes o' mice and men
gang aft a-gley."

And so they had in this instance, for the choicest dish of all—the crabs, was missing. Dissention was rife, and this led to the manager of the establishment being interviewed. He explained that his show was run on economical lines and that as crabs had gone up a *cash* or two, he didn't see his way to indulge the visitors in their desired extravagance, whereupon the four sojourners took umbrage and, like Achilles of old, went skulking to their rooms. A consultation was held in the managerial regions below and it was unanimously decided that, even if grim ruin were to follow, the crabs must be procured and the wrath of the upstairs worthies appeased. A message to this effect was sent up to the leader of the hungry quartette, who for the sake of euphony we will call "Benevolence." Now B. was just in the midst of a nap, enjoying happy visions of the Promised Land, and he liked not to be disturbed. He therefore turned on the "boy" and mildly rebuked him, saying he might go and perform an acrobatic feat with the crabs for he (B.) didn't want them. The mischief had been done, however, for the luscious *crustacea* had been bought, and to add insult to injury by now refusing to take them was too much for the managerial nerves, so, seizing the bundle (all-alive-o), Bombastes furiously dashed into the presence of the startled "Benevolence" and waving the unfortunate crabs wildly around his head, demanded with many a gasp and sob what was to be done. Surprise and terror held the threatened one dumb for a time, but with a mighty effort he regained his speech and ordered the man of crabs from the room. What followed is more easily imagined than told, for with a swish as of a run-away comet, came the crabs straight at the finely shaped head of "Benevolence." There was just sufficient "down" on the summit of the cranium to afford a gripping place for one, another clasped him around the neck in a loving embrace, while the balance attached themselves as best they could to various parts of his lightly covered person. With a wild cry of horror the unfortunate victim rushed frantically for the door to seek assistance, but none would come. Suddenly a ray of light shone through his bewilderment, and he made straightway for the sea at a 2.06 gait. There are many tales of athletic feats told by the natives of fair Macao, but even the oldest inhabitant has had reluctantly to allow that the jumps taken by the agile and now almost frantic "Benevolence" eclipsed all that had ever been seen or chronicled, even in the veracious records of the old-time warriors of the "gem of the Orient earth." He plunged over the Praya wall into the briny, and the crabs in the vicinity, being both numerous and mighty, the unfortunate was speedily devoured. What befell the Manager? Oh! he went and hid himself in the kitchen-boiler and was that evening served up as lobster for the few remaining guests. There should be a moral to this tale, but somehow we have lost the thread of it, and having killed the two main actors, there is nothing now but to clove this mournful history or go for the crabs—but we never touch 'em—[Oh! dry up. Ed.]

THE funeral of the late Arnot B. Tod, second engineer of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s steamer *Heungshan*, who died last night (30th ulto.), will take place in the Protestant Cemetery, Happy Valley, at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. All friends are invited.

WE learn by cablegram that the E. & A. Co.'s steamship *Airlie*, Captain Winthrop Ellis, from Sydney direct to Shanghai, has run ashore somewhere near Woosung bar, whilst in charge of a pilot. Nothing serious is apprehended, and it is expected that the steamer will be floated without difficulty.

THE head of the Kolao Society, Yang Lao-wu, on whose account the Manchu garrison troops almost caused a riot at Chinkiang, was recently captured in Anhui and was executed on the very night following his arrest and trial. Several other well-known local roughs are now being punished with the cangue at the city gates of Nganking.

THIS is Butterfieldian politeness, not Chesterfieldian:—Circus Agent, making telephonic inquiries of the agents as to the whereabouts of the steamer *Memnon*, asks why she went into Manila, and gets this answer back: "What the h—— is that to do with you." Telephone collapses. Mr. Edwin Mackintosh will respond to the toast.

AN awkward *contretemps* happened on the evening of the 1st instant at the funeral of the late Mr. D. Ferguson, of the Naval Yard. The Undertakers' horses took it into their heads to "strike work," and notwithstanding the efforts of Brown, Jones & Co.'s experts positively refused to move. Fortunately a file of marines were in attendance, who, quickly procuring a gun carriage, conveyed the body to its last resting place.

THE crew of the Nova Scotian barque *Zebina Gondry* appeared in a body at the Magistracy yesterday, and applied to Mr. Wise for a warrant for the arrest of the Captain, a man named Manning, whom they charge with having been the cause of the suicide of a sailor whilst on the passage to Hongkong. The Magistrate refused to issue a warrant, but granted a summons calling upon Manning to put in an appearance at the Central to-day.

THE extent to which some people carry the mourning craze is at present being ludicrously exhibited in the streets of Hongkong, when a certain young nobleman, who may or may not be a Hungarian magnate, can be seen taking his airing abroad with his coolies elegantly branded with elaborately designed badges of woe. Why chair-coolies should be required to share in the griefs of their employers is something that can not be readily conceived by ordinary mortals.

THE Very Rev. Canon Pinto, vicar of the Portuguese Church of St. Joseph's at Singapore, died at Goa on the 9th ult. In 1885 the deceased was made a Canon of the See of Macao, and a Knight of a Portuguese Order for valuable services rendered to the Portuguese Missions in Singapore and Timor Dilly. Canon Pinto left Singapore on the 6th May last for the benefit of his health on a year's leave of absence but, on arrival at Bombay, it was found that his health was so much worse that his death was generally anticipated.

AN engineer belonging to the *Glenfalloch* was up before Mr. Wise yesterday morning on a charge of disorderly conduct and attempted suicide. The defendant was but a young man and had evidently been on what in the vernacular is termed a "spree." The police fished him out of the water over at Tsim-sha-tsui, and upon being landed he became very abusive, whereupon he was locked up. Whilst in "chokie" he tried to hang himself with his clothing, but luckily did not succeed. Mr. Wise remanded him until Saturday, by which time no doubt the unfortunate fellow will have come to his senses, and perhaps what has happened will then be a revelation to him.

SAD CASE OF DROWNING.

The body of Mr. D. Ferguson, naval constructor in Her Majesty's Dock-yard, was discovered by the watchman at 5 o'clock this morning (1st inst), face downwards, in the filter beds near Bowen Road, half-way between the city and the Peak Hotel. Mr. Ferguson was at the Peak last night, and it is surmised that on the way down he must have gone astray and accidentally fallen into the reservoir. The deceased gentleman was about 55 years of age, and had been in the colony close on a year. He was a man of splendid physique, and highly respected by all who knew him. His funeral, which took place this afternoon, was numerously attended.

THE CONSPIRACY CASE.

This case was again before Mr. Wise this afternoon (28th ulto.), when the plaintiff, Tso Tung Shan was cross-examined by Mr. Wotton. He said that Yung Wing, Chang Shui, and Yung Ut Yu three of the defendants were friends of his before the case began, they used to walk together; they are my friends now, but we do not walk together, they dined with me, and I have given them money. Chang Shui has never done me any harm, neither has Yung Ut Yu, he has obtained loans for me and he went with me to have dinner at an hotel in foreign style, I do not know that he is a servant, I believe he lives with Yung. My brother did come for me, and take me to my mother, who gave me a lecturing, I had then spent all my money excepting about twenty or thirty dollars: my mother did not take this from me; my household expenses whilst I was having "my good time" were paid by my mother.

By his Worship—I went to Chek Wan at the beginning of April and came back in May. I had then spent all my money; By Mr. Wotton: I promised her I would reform and that I would go to a lawyer, she did not tell me I should have to prosecute my best friend, I went to the lawyer simply because my mother told me. I never gambled at Kowloon I have never been there at all. I went to the Kung Sun gambling house on the evening of the 16th of May, it is in Hollywood Road, I am sure it was that date, Yung Ut Yu was with me. I knew I was entitled to a portion of my father's estate. I did not know how much it would amount to.

By Mr. Wotton—I did not go to the Man On Insurance Co. to get an advance, neither did I send anyone, I have never tried to get an advance on my property at any other places. I did not buy jewelery from Ti Sing. I have lost it gambling, it was not at Kowloon but in Graham Street I did not purchase two ladies' rings from Fen Sing, I know the Chun Sing pawn shop, but I have had no dealings there, I did not get a set of diamonds from Canton. Yes, I am an opium smoker. Yes, on the 16th of May when I got the $7,000 I did not think I should have to pay it back, that is why I took it, it was the same with the $5,000 and also with the $15,000.

By his Worship—I did not stop to think whether it was honorable or not, I was only thinking of spending money.

By Mr. Wotton—I did not think anything about it, I am not reformed, I have changed to an extent, and I don't want to spend money now, therefore I need not borrow. Yes I spent the money on women, giving dinners, presents, etc. and perhaps if I could get the money I would do the same again, but I would not gamble any more.

The case was then adjourned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column].

BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—At a well attended meeting held last night by the members of the British Mercantile Marine Officers' Association at their rooms in College Chambers, letters from the London and Liverpool Associations were read, and as many of your readers are doubtless interested in the Sunday Cargo-working Ordinance, we have the honor to hand you a copy of a letter which has been received from the Liverpool Association and trust you will find room for it in your esteemed columns.

(Copy of Letter.)

B. M. M. O. A.

Liverpool, 18th June, 1891.

CHESNEY DUNCAN, Esq.,

Dear Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 30th April and 6th of May last, and allow me to congratulate you upon the pronounced success of your movement and the liberal-mindedness of your late Governor. The subject was brought before the Council at their meeting on Tuesday last and I was instructed to convey to your President, Capt. Samuel Ashton, the heartiest good wishes and mutual greetings of this body upon the passing of a measure designed to afford relief to so many of our joint members trading to your Colony.

We are in communication with the Colonial Office anent the passing of the Bill and purpose emphasising the thorough appreciation of this and kindred bodies at the boon thus conferred upon Hongkong, so as to frustrate if possible any future attempt that may be made to repeal the Law. If Sir W. des Vœux passes through Liverpool on his arrival in the United Kingdom, we hope to have the pleasure of thanking him in person for the service he has rendered the profession.

Again heartily congratulating you.

I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) J. J. GRYLLS,
Secretary,
per pro. C. P. Grylls.

The Association has arranged with Mr. Duncan to return to Hongkong, and to take over the management of the Association. Mr. Bathurst, who acted as Chairman upon the occasion, said that no doubt the Association would flourish and enlarge itself by Mr. Duncan's untiring efforts to push it forward.

By order of the Committee,

B. M. M. O. A.

College Chambers,
August 3rd, 1891.

THE LATE GOVERNOR CHANG YAO.

In an article on Chang Yao in the *N. C. Daily News* of the 24th ulto. there are some points wanting in correctness, no doubt through lack of information, as the late Governor had little to do with foreigners, spending his life and rendering his services almost exclusively in Honan, Kansu, the New Dominion, and Shantung. Here, excepting a few missionary matters, no foreign affairs were to be transacted, no foreign relations to be cultivated. Perhaps a short sketch of his life may be interesting! Chang Yao was a native of Lile, a district under the Soochow prefecture of the Kiangsu province. Tall in stature, powerful in strength, but devoid of education, being neither able to read nor write, he worked as a rice carrier in a rice shop. One day he was carrying a bag of rice in the street, when he saw a human brute sitting astride an old man and pummelling the prostrate one with might and main. Chang Yao's blood boiled at the sight of this cruelty, and his nature revolted at the strong beating the weak. He raised his bag of rice and brought it down with his sinewy arms on the head of the inhuman wretch, breaking his neck and killing him instantly. He became a murderer without intending to be one, and fled to Kiahing, in Chekiang, where he concealed himself so effectually that justice did not get hold of him. He then journeyed to Kusze, a district in Honan. These were the troublous times of the rising of the Nientze, local bandits, and Chang Yao, by the might of his arms and reckless daring, became the recognised leader of the roughs and rowdies of Kusze. He, however, restrained his band of bad characters with an iron hand, and no case was ever reported against him or his followers of misdemeanour, breach of the peace, violence, or black-mailing. He apparently had other objects in view than simply the leading of a lawless life. Perhaps he secretly entertained the scheme of utilising the evil spirits he banded together for his own elevation! The Nientze, at last made their appearance before the walls of Kusze with a force of many thousands. The magistrate was in terrible perplexity. He had no soldiers, no money at hand, but he was equal to the emergency. He sent out a proclamation calling for volunteers and offered his daughter to any man who would secure the safety of the city. Now or never was the opportunity Chang Yao so longed for. He presented himself at the *yamén*, backed up by 500 of the worst characters, but all death-despising men. He signed the contract and swore to never permit a single Nientze to enter the city gates as long as he breathed. For the first time he showed his soldierly qualities. The city was assaulted night and day. Chang Yao repelled every attack, never knew sleep, rest, or food for many a day, and never flinched. One bright morning the Imperial banners were discerned at a distance and commotion was perceived in the camps of the Nientze. Shên Pao, the Tartar Generalissimo, was attacking the bandits' rear with a large force. Impatient to join in the conflict, Chang Yao beat the drum to gather his small but courageous band. He addressed them as follows: "Know that you are the lowest scum, but by your bravery you have become superior to the best this city contains. Help is at hand and our services will be no longer valued, unless we prove ourselves as good fighters in the field as defenders behind the walls; and what is the use of becoming soldiers but for the pleasure of chopping up our enemies? Now follow me and show the Imperial troops that we are as good as they." With a shout the brave band of 500 men rushed after him through the gates, which were thrown open without the magistrate's permission, and fell pell-mell on the unsuspecting bandits, who were concentrating their attention and force to oppose the Imperialists. This unexpected movement from the city threw the Nientze into utter consternation and a general rout followed. The evening following the victory witnessed the marriage ceremony performed between Chang Yao and the magistrate's daughter, the decoration of Chang Yao with a button of the sixth rank, and Shên Pao sitting in the chief guest's chair, drinking copiously. The military career of Chang Yao began by his following the banners of Shên Pao with his 500 comrades. We find him next occupying the magistracy of Kusze, the post of his father-in-law. He began to educate himself at that time, and won a glorious name as a ruler. Rapidly he advanced until we see him Provincial Treasurer of Honan, when an unexpected misfortune forced him to turn once more a soldier. An impecunious Hanlin asked him for a loan of 300 taels, but Chang Yao, being always clean-handed, had not the amount to meet the request. The Hanlin considered the refusal an insult, and when he reached Peking he wrote a crafty memorial to the Throne. The Hanlin said that the Mahomedan rebellion in Kansu and the New Dominion was assuming alarming proportions, that good generals were wanting, that Chang Yao was a military genius but could not read one word, that he was better fitted for active field service than the duties of a Treasurer, and that he should be promoted from his present post to Lieutenant-General. The Throne sanctioned the request and Chang Yao received an order to proceed to the north-west with the rank of Lieutenant-General. Grieved at heart and indignant at the unjust treatment, as from the Chinese point of view the apparent promotion from the Treasurership to the rank of Lieutenant-General was in reality degradation, Chang Yao pleaded sickness and begged permission to retire. A severe Edict reprimanding him for ingratitude and conferring upon him the rank of General and the Commission of Deputy Imperial Commissioner for new scenes. Long years were passed in these bleak and deserted regions, when the Seventh Prince recalled him to Peking at the head of his own army of 11,000 strong, to defend the Imperial seat, as there were rumours about the French intending to make demonstrations at the northern port. The scare passed away and Chang Yao was appointed Governor of Kuangsi. But Prince Chun detained him. He stayed in the metropolis and was instructed to deepen the city moats and water courses. The soldiers performed the work, which was rapidly completed. Who knows but the great rapidity, engineering skill, and scientific observation displayed by Chang Yao in executing this piece of work had to a certain extent influenced the Prince with the idea that he was a fit personage to take care of the Yellow River, and ultimately procured for him the Governorship of Shantung? At any rate Chang Yao took the seals of the most interesting province of the olden times and administered it with a zeal, justice and rigour, that surpassed almost all his predecessors. I got into Shantung about the same time as Chang Yao took office. His works on the Yellow River cannot be considered, from a scientific point of view, excellent or even good, but he worked honestly. What knowledge he possessed about water-courses he devoted to making improvements. He failed to curb the fury of the most obstinate, eccentric, and destructive of rivers, not because he did not do enough, but because he could think of no more to be done. In the pouring rain or burning sun he always appeared on horseback to inspect the dykes, to cheer on the workers, and to reward and punish the officials as the case might require. He cut down the river fund, which is still enormous. He allowed no squeezing, which he detected and punished with no light hand. Some abuses, of course, existed among his subordinates, but he kept a clean hand and a clear conscience. I can assert positively, that not one cent of the river expenditure ever stained his fingers. I know of one instance of his refusing a customary present of 2,000 taels. About two years ago, on the night of the last day of the Chinese year, there was not one cash in the whole *yamén*, and the next day, being the first day of the year, would need a great deal of money to pass in the way of entertaining officials, feeing servants, etc. Chang Yao had to obtain money by sending through the back door twenty-four trunks of his and his wife's clothing to the pawnshop and this is a true and indisputable fact, well-known to most of the inhabitants of Chinan Fu, who would mention this incident with tears in their eyes. I remember hearing this expression from Chang-yao, when he was pressed by his accountant to accept some valuable present with the argument that at least he must look after the interests of his children:—"I was a poor man before I rose into power, and after my death the Emperor and the people shall not find my family richer than I was. My children, if they are like me, will be able to take care of themselves; if they are not, all the worse for them." He set up a sort of hotel, near the *yamén* to accommodate all the poor students or applicants for work, providing them with food, clothing, and pay, which varied in accordance with their abilities. In four years he contracted personally with Shansi bankers the very large debt of 280,000 taels, and this very fact is a proof that he did not tamper with the Government money nor accept official perquisites. The Government owed him during the eighteen years 1,400,000 taels, as pay to his soldiery. Great must have been the affection of his soldiers for him, especially Chinese soldiers, to induce them to leave so large an account unsettled. The people of Shantung call him "Chang the Blue Sky," because of his justice, fairness, kindness and love towards the poor, the peasantry and famine-stricken people. Few Governors have had the fortune to be so called. Chang Yao's goodness will be remembered by his Shantung fellow-subjects for generations to come and songs will be sung in his honour as long as the Chinese language exists.—"W." in the *N. C. Daily News*.

A FINANCIAL SUGGESTION.

A correspondent writes to our Shanghai morning contemporary as follows:—

One subject now attracting considerable attention among the real investors whose support is essential to the success of every commercial and industrial undertaking with capital in shares, is the high range of prices of the shares most suitable for investment purposes. Theoretically, it is immaterial whether the shares be of an original value of $1,000 or $10, but practically the higher prices, if the undertaking prospers, soon attain a value that places them beyond the reach of the investor of personal savings. In dealing with this subject there is a strong desire to avoid invidious references; but as an illustration or two cannot be omitted, the institutions to which allusions must be made will be those which, enjoying the confidence of the public, are not likely to be affected by impartial criticism.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation is an example of a highly successful undertaking, and would be still more so if the value of each share were one quarter of what it is. $125 is a high initial price; and when a premium of 200 per cent. is established, the market price of even one share is beyond the means of the small investor. Another consideration is the contingent liability of $125; a circumstance no prudent man omits from his enumeration of probabilities, and still another is that, while reserve funds grow year by year, the original capital value remains unchanged.

As a banking account is an essential method of preventing the frivolous waste of his savings, equally so is insurance of his property against fire. There are numbers of home offices to choose from, as there are home banks with to do business; but it is natural and reasonable that if a man holds a share in a bank and an insurance company, there will be do his business. Of local offices the Hongkong and China Fire take the lead; in fact, may be said to be the only offices with which China residents are concerned. How do these companies appear to the investor? The shares of the first have a market value of $315 for a paid up value of $50; and a contingent liability of $200 more. The second $85, $20 and $80 respectively. The China Fire is therefore the only fire insurance company with shares available to the average investor; and even that is open to grave objection to contingent liability.

The desiderata in the eyes of men of small means are values within their reach; a proportion of fully paid-up shares; and a periodical capitalisation of reserve. An example of these requirements may be taken from the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited. The capital of $2,000,000 is divided into 8,000 shares of $250 each, of which $50 is paid up; a reserve fund of $1,056,000; market price $315; last dividend $18; capitalised value 5½ per cent. So long as the Company's funds at command are undiminished it is not material under what designation the money appears in the accounts; and the following changes would not in any degree interfere with the financial position while they would materially extend and distribute the proprietorship and strengthen and increase the business of a deservedly popular and well managed undertaking.

Capital 50,000 shares at $40 each	$2,000,000
In 10,000 shares fully paid	$400,000
40,000 " $5 paid	200,000
Paid up capital	600,000
Reserve Fund	856,000
Present and future capital and reserves	$1,456,000

Each holder of 8 of the present shares would be entitled to

Fully paid up shares	10		
Shares "	50	40	50 shares
Capital in reserve	10,000	*a* $35	$1,400,000
Market value of 8 old shares	$2,520		
" 50 new "	2610		

on a 5½ per cent. basis as at present, assuming the continued capacity of the Company to pay a dividend of not less than $150,000 per annum. This change would offer the greatest advantages to the investor, giving him moderate prices and the option of purchasing fully paid-up shares.

REMINISCENCES OF OLD SHANGHAI.

AN EXCITING DAY.

There has been a great deal of talk recently about the progress China has been making for the past few years, and the most hopeful views are said to be entertained by a certain class of foreigners of the state of civilization and enlightenment she promises to attain in the not very remote future. But to an impartial man, acquainted with her people for a couple of score of years, the recent occurrences along the Yang-tze, and especially the brutal murders of Messrs. Argent and Green at Wusueh, can lead to no other conclusion than that the old spirit of cowardly savagery, which foreigners in the early days recognised as an inherent and inalienable trait of the Celestial character, is still dormant in the breasts of the Chinese people, and that in spite of all that the enthusiasts of Exeter Hall, many of them good earnest Christian men, I admit, may say about the civilization of the Chinese, that civilization is at best but a thin veneer, which is liable to be broken at any moment by an outburst of mob-law. This can never be done away with in China until the whole rotten, antiquated thing they call the government, is reorganized, and the officials in the various provinces, given full powers for the preservation of peace within their jurisdictions, and made to exercise them; until there is no winking at bribery and peculation, and until the people themselves are taught by a few sound drubbings that, though the *fan-quats* may be hated they are not to be despised. It has been my lot during a residence of upwards of 30 years in China to be face to face with a Chinese mob (twice, and I don't want to repeat the experiment, for of all the cruel, blood-thirsty, degraded and lustful savages, commend me to a Chinese rabble with their passions let loose and without prospect of punishment, for the worst. I was an eye-witness of the cold-blooded murder of poor Mr. Burton, and the desperate attempt on the life of Mr. H. N. Lay on the Maloo, and I shall never forget the scene, or the wild day we had in Shanghai after the outrage. I nearly fell a victim myself to the mob that killed Mr. Burton, so I ought to have a pretty vivid recollection of it, and certainly it is the most horrible recollection I have in the course of a long and varied lifetime. Other mobs I have seen, but never anything like the one I speak about. I was standing by while the famous Hyde Park riots were in progress, and I have read sensational accounts of the Anarchist troubles in Chicago, but in each of these it seemed to be a square, honest and manly fight, for and against some definite cause, and the rioters in each case had their match to cope with in the police and military forces; but Chinese rioters, when foreigners are their quarry, are quite different. It is the invariable rule that they outnumber the foreigners by hundreds or even thousands to one, and when at last a hapless European, defending his life bravely with only perhaps a walking cane, falls in their midst, overborne by numbers and weak from loss of blood, the mob then become perfect demons, screeching and yelling in a horrible manner while they rend their victim to pieces, aye, and rend one another too in the excess of their fanatical excitement. It is in times like these that one sees what a cowardly, vindictive tiger a Chinaman really is, when all the baired, bitterness and jealously he has for foreigners come to the surface. And, mark me, he is the same to-day as he was long ago, when the scene I am about to relate was enacted. In the days I speak of, the Maloo, it must be remembered, was not half the length it is now. The old Race-course was then on this side of the Defence Creek and extended a long way down towards the Settlement. I believe the old Grand Stand, or a portion of it at least, is still standing near the Shanghai Horse Bazaar, on this side of the Creek, and the walk from that to the Barrier Road, now Honan Road, used to be a favourite one with the foreigners here. Mr. R. Burton, *alias* "Chummy," Europe was either the chief or second officer of the receiving-ship *Emily Jane*, and there was no more popular man with his fellow-residents than he. On the evening of the murder he had been for a walk to the top of the Racecourse, and was coming back towards the Bund when he was set upon suddenly by a tremendous crowd of Chinamen, who seemed almost to rise from the ground, so unexpected was their appearance. At the same moment Mr. H. N. Lay, Inspector-General of Customs, and the Rev. Mr. Hobson, Vicar and Consular Chaplain of Shanghai, entered the Maloo from the Race-course end, and seeing the attack and knowing from the horrible yells of the mob that murder was intended, rushed to the rescue of poor Burton. I had just got into the Maloo from Barrier Road when I heard the same uproar. Crowds of natives rushed past me like greyhounds towards the mob, and I began running too, without knowing what danger I was rushing blindly into. As I neared the mob I heard Mr. Lay and Mr. Hobson, who were both excellent Chinese scholars, making with all speed towards the crowd, and crying out with all the strength of their lungs to the rabble to cease their attack, and surrender the poor fellow in their midst, whom I now could see for the first time. I hit out right and left with my fists,—I had not even a walking-stick,—to reach him, and so I believe did the two gentlemen beside me, and I at least had the satisfaction of knowing that I left my mark on some of them. We could see poor Burton in the middle of the crowd, fighting like a hero for his life; he had seized a bamboo pole with which he laid many a rascal low, swinging it lightly around his head and bringing it down with all his energy when opportunity offered, while he skipped nimbly from side to side to evade as best he could the knives, sticks and stones aimed at him. To get at or near the poor fellow through that yelling barbarous crowd, many of whom were foaming at the mouth from sheer wild-beast ferocity, was utterly impossible; you might as well have tried to drive your fist through the gable end of a stone house. Poor Burton fought on despairingly; by the look of things we knew that he knew his life would be sacrificed. But still he fought on till he was brought down by a blow on the head from a bamboo pole, and then a huge stone finished the business. As soon as all was over the barbarians near us began to turn and look at us with the gaze of so many wolves, and Mr. Lay sang out "Gentlemen, run for your lives." One big fellow aimed a brick at my head, but it only grazed the bridge of my nose and then I and my companions turned and fled towards the Settlement. The mob were after us like a legion of wild animals, and it is no exaggeration to say that death raced neck-and-neck with us half-way down the Maloo, about which distance down Mr. Hobson turned in at the door of a furniture shop where he was known, and so was saved, the people inside closing and locking the door behind him. Keeping us well in view, the rabble, blinded with passion and blood-thirstiness, did not miss him, for Mr. Lay and I were tearing down the middle of the road, and Mr. Hobson had been close to the side, and on they came after us throwing stones as they ran in the hope of knocking us down, till I was almost ready to give in, but still I held on. At the door of a tea-shop near the end of the Maloo which we were approaching, there was a crowd of rascals gathered, who, I could see, were making ready for our reception. I was nearer to the shop than Mr. Lay, and as I was rushing past the door, one of the fellows collected hurled a good-sized stool at my head, which caught me on the top of the shoulder and spun me round like a top. I nearly fell, but hearing the yells of the mob close behind me, I kept on for dear life, and in few moments after Mr. Lay and I ran into the arms of three or four members of the Municipal Police, and stopped to draw breath. But there was not much time for breathing. It afterwards appeared that we owed our safety to the fact that one of our rescuers lived over a tailor's shop on the Maloo, and was entertaining some of his comrades that evening with a quiet game of cards and a chat. Suddenly he and his friends heard the horrible yelling and shouting through the open window, and looking out saw the wild mob tearing down the road in pursuit of two dusty and exhausted-looking foreigners, after whom a shower of stones were flying and screams of *Yang-que-tze, fan-quai, ta, ta, ta!* The policemen rushed downstairs to the tailor's shop where they seized a large four-legged trestel which they broke in pieces, each officer securing one of the heavy legs, which in the hands of a strong determined man, formed a most formidable weapon. They then came out into the road and ran towards us, meeting us as before described. The mob were now only a yard or two behind us, but the four brave policemen checked their wild charge at the peril of their own lives and so saved ours. I turned round to assist them, when Mr. Lay fell into my arms stabbed in the abdomen by a large butchers'-knife. I held him and tried to staunch the bleeding while the policemen fought with the rabble, and it will hardly be believed that those four brave fellows, armed with the legs of a trestel, not only brought a crowd numbering thousands, fresh from the slaughter of one victim and eager for the blood of another, to a standstill, but actually drove them back. But such is the fact. The confusion and terror of the crowd, once they lost heart and turned to fly, were something terrible to witness. I confess that to me it was very pleasing, and I have no doubt would have been infinitely satisfactory to Mr. Lay also; only he, poor fellow, was insensible and bleeding terribly on the ground. The crowd was so packed and bewildered that it was impossible for one man to pass another in the throng, and a number of them were crushed and trampled to death. The four policemen gave those in reach of them no quarter, but belaboured them unmercifully, and gave an extraordinarily good account of themselves. There was one fine powerful young fellow whom I shall never forget, who did knock the hound about like shuttlecocks. He was at one stage of the fight engaged with a six-foot Celestial, armed with a hammer, and I was afraid the policeman would get the worst of it, but he defended himself and warded of the blows of his opponent beautifully, with the trestel-leg, till at last the Chinaman got frightened, and threw up his arms, and then a swinging blow of the trestel-leg on the side of the head felled him clean off the ground, and stretched him like a rag-doll, the policeman then passing on to the next man. Next day I heard this young fellow in conversation with a Naval officer about the affair. The officer asked him what weapons he had, to which my rescuer answered that all he had in the world was an Irish revolver, and it didn't miss fire once. At last the road was sufficiently clear for us to convey Mr. Lay to the Police Station, which we did. Dr. Bell was sent for and examined the wound and pronounced to our great relief that Mr. Lay's life was in no danger. The knife had penetrated the abdomen, but without injuring the intestine, which protruded. So all the good doctor had to do was to stitch the cut up, which he did, remarking blandly in his Scotch accent to the patient "Haw, mon, ye'll be a' richt in a dee or twa."—*Mercury*.

(To be continued).

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

During the latter part of the 6th moon and the early part of the 7th, a severe hail-storm traversed certain parts of Tongchow, doing great damage to houses, cattle, crops and dwellings. One village had every house levelled to the ground and not a patch of grass crops remained. The authorities are making inspections. Large sums are being distributed to relieve the intense sufferings of the people.

Locusts that recently made a dash here from Yangchow and elsewhere have left a great multitude of eggs after them, which are now being hatched, young locusts making their appearance in prodigiously large numbers and beginning to devastate the country around. The authorities accordingly are taking measures to get rid of the scourge by killing the young ones, and even are willing to pay the farmers destroying them. Deep pits are dug, into which the insects are poured by the shovelful and then each hole is filled up with salt water and covered over with earth.

The prohibition by the Municipal Council of women frequenting opium dives, is likely to be the cause of a good deal of litigation, for the opium shop-keepers, in consequence of the falling-off of their business, protest that they are unable to pay their rents, and most of the landlords are threatening lawsuits. The opium shop-keepers consider it a great grievance that the keepers of tea-shops should profit as they are doing by the decline of the opium dens; that they do so cannot be doubted, for since the women have been kept out of the opium houses they have flocked to the other establishments in great numbers.

* * *

H.E. Shao, formerly Shanghai Taotai, who has been appointed to succeed Liu Ming-ch'uan in the Governorship of Formosa, will arrive here to-morrow from Shaoshing in the Chekiang province. Shao had been in mourning for his mother and has had a severe illness himself, in consequence of which he obtained a two months' leave of absence, which has now expired. He will be the guest of the City Magistrate here, who is making preparations for his reception, and on leaving Shanghai will proceed to Peking to have audience with the Emperor before taking up his post. We hear that he may be appointed to the Governorship of Shantung province, rendered vancant by the death of Chang Yao.

* * *

The report that the indemnity for property destroyed at Wuhu has been fixed at Tls. 111,000 is now confirmed. On the 19th of this moon, the Jesuit Fathers invited the Customs Taotai, Tsai Taotai, and the two Magistrates, to the Mission house, where the priests informed the officials that the property burned and ruined had been valued at Tls. 111,000, inclusive of furniture, provisions, etc. The Fathers also asked from the Government a small hill called Ngor-re-shan, north of the present Mission buildings, and also a piece of land on the east side of the Mission house. After a short consultation the officials agreed to give the Fathers the two lots of ground mentioned, in three months' time. All the necessary documents are being drawn up and will be signed in the next few days.

* * *

The people of Yu Yor, in the district of Shanshing, have been greatly excited lately over the discovery that some miscreants are opening the graves and carrying off the ghastly contents of the coffins. When the Magistrate came out the other day the people got so excited that they broke his chair and tore his clothes, compelling him to take refuge speedily in his yamen. Three men and a boy have been caught at this ghastly work. The men were in a boat, and being strangers in the district were ordered to stop by some of the people who had formed themselves into a vigilance committee, and give an account of themselves. Instead of stopping the men urged the boat faster down the stream, throwing overboard a number of bags as they proceeded. They were pursued however, and finding their followers overtaking them, the three men jumped overboard, and it is averred, walked under the water. Finally they were captured and brought to land, and some of the bags were fished up and found to contain dead men's bones, upon which the country people stoned the three men to death. The boy was brought before the Authorities for trial, when he confessed that he and the three men were engaged by another man to break open the graves and steal the bones, for which this man paid the four confederates $600 a boat-load. What he wanted the bones for is a mystery. During the trial of the lad the Magistrate ordered the slayers of the three men to be locked up, and it was then that the people broke the official's chair. The people think the whole business is connected in some way with the Kolao-hwei, who may want to stir up wild excitement among the people and then credit the foreigners with having instigated the rifling of the graves that they might make medicine of the bones. Already a very bad feeling prevails against foreigners in the district, where the hatred for the Roman Catholic Missionaries is very intense.

WESTERN SHANTUNG.

August 17th.

The contrast between the present season and the last is very marked. While there have been many and heavy rains this year, there has been nothing like a flood. The crops which were 'ruined' by the drought in the latter part of June, were saved by timely showers falling just in the nick of time, and in almost all directions the outlook is reported to be extremely favourable. But one is never sure of his crops in this country (or perhaps in any other) until they have been harvested, and not always then. A man, living in a village not far from here, had gathered a good crop of wheat, and soon after harvest took advantage of a clear hot day to bring out a few bushels and spread it on the threshing-floor to dry, as is the custom of farmers, with a view to prevent heating of the grain. Suddenly and without a moment's warning, a black cloud seemed to fill the sky, and so rapid was the downpour, that in spite of his utmost exertions, the farmer, who was watching his grain, could not recover any of it, before it was carried away by a torrent into the village mudhole. Out of the whole quantity, he barely saved a quart.

While at this time last year all the district magistrates were bewailing the rise of the streams and the universal inundations, the rivers now show no sign of flood, and after a rain there is often a fall rather than a rise. The Linch'ing officials have been holding theatrical representations to induce the Tai Wang to raise the river at that point to such a level that it will be possible to open the locks into the Canal, and let the rice-fleet through, without at the same time allowing all the water in the Canal to escape. At last accounts the difference in the level was said to be about five feet, whereas last year at this time the Canal was several feet higher than the river. The lack of water in the river is to be explained by the extraordinary drought in Shansi, where at the end of June no rain had fallen, and the prospect for crops was of the most dismal description. The banks of the streams on the plains are always so high that the water which falls covers whatever low spots there may be, where it remains until it soaks into the ground or evaporates. Thus the rivers are of almost no use as drains for the level country, but only for the mountain torrents, for which the accommodation is generally totally inadequate.

Since the preceding paragraph was written, word comes that the Linch'ing theatricals have been eminently successful. The river has risen six feet; the locks have been opened; the grain-fleet is in full sail for Tungchow!

The time of which the rural poet sang, has departed;

"There is always a plenty of room at the top,'
The ancient saying ran;
And the summer thermometer hotly said,
'I will get there if I can.'"

With the beginning of autumn have come cooling rains and comfortable nights.—*N. C. Daily News.*

CHINKIANG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CHINKIANG, August 26th.

During the past week the weather at night time has been cool and pleasant, but warm during the day, and we may safely congratulate ourselves that the worst part of the summer is over. The health of the Foreign community has been fairly good; I regret to say that the usual amount of sickness amongst the Chinese is prevalent, and some very sudden deaths have occurred. The festival of Yue-lan Pun Kwah is now being celebrated, and our Bund is being illuminated at night by small bonfires at the water's edge, by the burning of joss paper and mock money in the shape of shoes of sycee, to appease the evil spirits. A very pretty sight it is to see a number of tiny shaped lanterns of all colours sent adrift on the river with a small candle lit inside of them. Last night the Chinese corvette *Pow Ming*, anchored off the North shore, was illuminated from stem to stern with lanterns, and being a calm night, the effect looked exceedingly pretty. Pickets of Chinese braves still patrol the Settlement, and everything remains quiet. H.B.M.S. *Redpole* in port.—*Mercury.*

HANGCHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

August 22nd.

A few days ago, two friends were drinking tea in a tea-shop and one of them made the payment in *cash*. The waiter returned one of the cash and asked him to give him a better one. An altercation then occurred and the case was settled by the decision of the bystanders that the two friends should beg the waiter's pardon. This they did, but after leaving the shop they felt the shame so keenly, that they could, not bear it, so they purchased one dollar's worth of opium and swallowed it between them and went back to the tea-shop and died there. This was too much for the proprietor of the shop, so he swallowed opium with the purpose of putting an end to the trouble this calamity was bringing on him. He came near dying also, but was saved by vigorous efforts. All this occurred over *one cash* of questionable value.—*N. C. Daily News.*

CHEFOO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Chefoo, 24th August, 1891.

The weather here is delightful and the visitors from Shanghai and elsewhere seem to be enjoying themselves thoroughly, especially the children. This afternoon we are to have a treat, as the Band from the French flagship *Triomphante* are to play on the beach opposite the Beach Hotel. As it is a lovely day we shall have quite a crowd to hear the sweet sounds of music, which are something rare in Chefoo, I assure you.

Yesterday morning two Japanese men-of-war arrived from Port Arthur, and they will remain here to meet the Chinese fleet when they arrive. I hear the Japanese will give a dinner at the Beach Hotel to all the Chinese officers. In fact there is to be great feasting and fêteing between the Admirals and officers of the two fleets. They seem to be following the example of the French and Russians, of which we have heard so much in late telegrams.

I regret to state that Mrs. Newman, of the Family Hotel, died very suddenly this morning. She was talking and laughing with several others, when she commenced to cough, and sat down on the sofa and expired at once. I hear the cause of her death was heart-disease.

The two French men-of-war which are now here are expected to leave to-morrow, but I have not yet heard where they are bound to. More anon.—*Mercury.*

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

August 25th.

Very general regret is felt here at the rather sudden death yesterday morning of Mrs. A. Newman of the Family Hotel. The deceased lady, who came to Chefoo in 1872, was one of our oldest residents, and her numerous friends and patrons up and down the coast will heartily sympathise with her family in their sad bereavement. The funeral, which is sure to be largely attended, takes place this afternoon.

As you have already probably heard, H.E. Chang-yao, Governor of Shantung, died at Chinanfu last Saturday, and in consequence the flags at the various Consulates and hongs are at half-mast.

By the kind courtesy of the Admiral, the well-trained band of the *Triomphante* played before the Club last evening, and to judge by the large number of people who congregated upon the beach to listen to the melodious strains, the unusual treat was very fully enjoyed, and proportionate regret is felt that it cannot be repeated, as the *Triomphante* and *Villars* leave for Vladivostock to-morrow.—*N. C. Daily News.*

NEWCHWANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

August 20th.

The last report anent Dr. Greig is that he has left Kirin, and is making his way down here *viâ* Kwanchantzi, where his wife and child are. We hear that he was accused of causing the death of six children, and that after his arrest and ill-treatment the mandarin telegraphed to know from the Taotai what his punishment should be. They don't seem to be aware at Kirin that foreigners can only be judged and punished by their own consuls, according to Treaty, of course. It is to be hoped that when Dr. Greig arrives a very full inquiry will be instituted, and if necessary that the British Minister at Peking will make some one responsible for the outrage that has been committed. The authorities in the neighbourhood are very independent, and it is a great pity that the dispute which took place some years ago as to the French mission buying some land, has never been settled, especially as as a small mandarin was shot and killed by a French priest, accidentally it was said. Mr. Dillon, French Consul at Tientsin, visited the district and made a full report, but nothing further was done, and the bad feeling remains.—*N. C. Daily News.*

NANKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

August 25th.

A very sad occurrence here was the drowning of two of the cadets at the Naval College last Saturday night. They were engaged in some sport on the bank of the pond which is used for torpedo practice, when one, as it is supposed, fell in, and the other, in his effort to save his comrade, was dragged in after him, as, when found, he still had a firm grasp of his companion's *queue*. They were not missed until late in the evening and no search was made for them, as it was thought they had gone out into the city. Next morning their bodies were found floating in the pond. The two young men were from Foochow and one of them was a relative of Captain Kiang, one of the instructors in the College.

A young man from north of the river tried a very foolish experiment the other day. He bought some powder to carry home with him and stopped by the way to test its power. It was evidently better than he had expected, for a few minutes later he was carried into Dr. Macklin's hospital a burned and bleeding mass of flesh. But not even age can always teach wisdom. A few days later an old man past seventy years of age rushed into his burning house to save a few articles of furniture and was also very badly burned.

Locusts continue to annoy the farmers in this vicinity, especially on the north of the river. The officials offer a reward of fourteen cash a catty for them.

The city is crowded with students who have come up for the triennial examination next month. The "Chu K'ao" has reached P'ukeo, the city on the opposite bank of the Yangtze from Nanking. He will remain there until the first of the eighth moon, when he will be escorted into this city. He comes from Chekiang and his name is Kan. His alternate is a young man from Kiangsi named Li, only thirty-one years of age. He took his degree two years ago.

Notwithstanding the presence of so many strangers, the city is very quiet, but it would not be unwise for the foreign authorities to keep a vessel here until after the examinations.—*N. C. Daily News.*

CHUNGKING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

It has been remarkably quiet here for the last few months, but now all of a sudden the whole place is in an uproar and all sorts of rumours are in circulation; but there seems to be no fear of any demonstration against foreigners. It is the Taotai this time who has brought down the wrath of the Chungkingites upon himself. On the night of the eighth of the present month there was a big fire and over one hundred houses were consumed. The locality of the fire was very near the Chentai's Yamên. All of the officials in the place were present. When the fire engines were brought out only two out of some thirteen or fourteen could be made to work at all; it then came to light that the Taotai had abolished the fire brigades and had taken charge of the whole affair himself. And it was said he had appropriated the funds collected to keep the engines in repair to his own use. Great indignation was expressed and, he was publicly censured by the Chentai, who refused to allow a chair to be brought for him to sit upon in the presence of the crowd. The following day written notices were circulated throughout the whole city, peremptorily ordering every family to send one man to the Yamên on the fourteenth to demand of the Taotai the money raised by subscription for keeping the fire engines in repair. On the eleventh, early in the forenoon, the Taotai went to the Chentai's Yamên. As soon as he had entered the building a great mob rushed in after him, smashed his chair and hooted and yelled as only a Chinese mob knows how to do, and heaped upon him such an amount of filthy abuse as probably no foreigner ever heard or could understand. Many demanded remuneration for their losses, others demanded food, some insisted upon his immediate expulsion from the city. All the courtyards and halls of the Yamên were filled with men and boys, all apparently trying who could make the most noise. The back door of the Yamen was held by a brigade of old women, said to have been over two hundred strong, all duly armed with their night soil implements in anticipation of his Excellency making his exit in that direction, which had he done he would have been thoroughly fertilised. The soldiers belonging to the Chentai managed to keep the crowd from laying hands upon him until relief came, which was well on in the afternoon, notice having been sent by the Chentai to the head-quarters of all the City Guards to repair to his Yamen. This they did without uniforms or arms. They gradually passed in amongst the crowd without attracting attention until they mustered a pretty strong force, when at a given signal the soldiers rushed on the mob and belaboured them right and left, so there was a general stampede. In the mean time the Taotai had taken his seat in the Chentai's chair and rushed out after the crowd, who, when parted on the run, were hotly pursued by the soldiers and kept on the move; so he got clear of the crowd and arrived safely at his own Yamên, the outer gates of which had already been occupied by a company of soldiers who immediately closed and barred the gates. Several hundred thousands of cash have been distributed among the poorer of those who were burned out. There is said to have been not less than ten thousand people present in the streets in that quarter, where they completely locked all traffic. Proclamations have been issued, one by the perfect, and one by himself, both of which explain the Taotai's motives, which as a matter of course were food. He denies having appropriated any public funds to his own use or of having done anything but what was for the public good, but no one believes him and he is still the object of unabated malediction. It is not often that an official manages to get the people so thoroughly down on him as this Taotai of Chungking has done.—*Mercury.*

TIENTSIN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

August 22nd.

The Japanese Admiral Arita arrived outside Taku Bar some days ago in the flagship *Takachiho Kan*; accompanied by the *Yamato Kan*; and, after exchanging visits with H.E. the Viceroy and the Foreign Consuls, leaves Taku anchorage to-day for Chefoo.

The friends of Baron von Seckendorff are all well pleased to learn that his services have been so well appreciated by his Government as to have earned for him the order of the Red Eagle. German interests at this port were never in such energetic hands as in those of the present Consul, and the arduous journey he made into Southern Shantung last winter in connection with the missionary disturbances there, would alone have entitled Baron von Seckendorff to the distinction he has received.

The weather keeps rather hot, but with very cool nights.

Our local match factory is said to be looking blue in consequence of your crushing leader and stinging letter from Tientsin, to say nothing of other attacks; which, if it survives them, will show strong vitality in the concern. Would that the public interests were as fiercely guarded when enterprises of greater moment are exposed for sale, to the pilots, consuls, and customs men, who usually provide the capital! So much fuss over £9,000; what would be said, when millions were in question?—*N. C. Daily News.*

For Sale.

FOR SALE!!

BEST STEAM COAL.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the sale of the WAN AN (Formosa) STEAM COAL, are prepared to supply the same in any quantities to suit buyers at VERY REASONABLE RATES.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO LARGE CONSUMERS.

For Particulars, apply to

TUCK YUE & Co.,
No. 32, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1891. [831

Intimations.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING for the purpose of receiving the Committee's Report for the Past Season and electing the Committee and Officers for the coming Season, will be held at the PAVILION, on MONDAY, the 7th September, at 5 P.M.

ARTHUR K. TRAVERS,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1891. [1161

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

ISSUE OF $500,000 FIVE AND A HALF DOLLARS PER CENT. MORTGAGE DEBENTURES OF $250 EACH.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of $500,000 in 5½ per cent. Mortgage Debentures of $250 each. The debentures are issued in order to repay the money temporarily borrowed by the Company.

The loan will be secured by a floating first charge on the undertaking of the Company and all its property present and future, including any eventual increase of capital for the time being.

The Debentures are issued at par, but any application containing an offer of a premium will receive consideration at the hands of the Directors, but this shall not affect the right of the Directors to accept any tender they may see fit. No tenders will be accepted below par.

The Debentures will be issued bearing a face value of $250 each made payable to bearer and carrying interest from the 1st day of October, 1891 at the rate of 5½ per centum per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October at the Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong, or its branches, at the current rate of Exchange upon presentation of the Coupons attached to the debenture. The terms of subscription for each debenture are as follows:—$5 per cent. on application and the balance on 1st day of October, 1891.

Where no allotment is made the actual amount paid will be returned in full without any deduction but without any interest, and where the number of debentures allotted is less than the number applied for the surplus will be credited in reduction of the amount payable on allotment and any excess returned. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render the allotment liable to cancellation and previous payments to forfeiture.

The debentures shall be redeemable at par in the amounts and at the time following, *i.e.*—$100,000 thereof on 1st day of October, 1894. $100,000 thereof on 1st day of October, 1897. As to the remaining $300,000 the Company may redeem the same at any one of the times and in any one of the modes following, namely—they may pay off $150,000 on the 1st October, 1899 and $150,000 on the 1st October, 1901, or they may pay off the whole sum of $300,000 on the 1st October, 1899, or they may pay off the whole sum of $300,000 on the 1st October, 1901 at their option.

The numbers of such debentures as will be paid off will be drawn for at the periods aforesaid and public notice will be given of the day and time fixed for each drawing at least Seven days before such drawing.

Tenders in the annexed form should be filled up and sent to the Company's Secretary on or before the 15th day of September, 1891 accompanied by a deposit of $5 per cent. upon each debenture applied for.

The form and conditions of the debentures can be seen at the Company's Office and at the office of Messieurs Wotton and Deacon, the Company's Solicitors.

By order of the Board of Directors,

EDWARD OSBORNE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1891.

[FORM OF APPLICATION FOR DEBENTURES.]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

Issue of $500,000 Five and a half Dollars per centum Mortgage Debentures.

To the Directors of
The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

Gentlemen,—I beg to tender for Mortgage debentures of $250 of the above issue at per cent. premium in the terms of the Prospectus issued by you, dated the 18th day of August, 1891 on which I have paid the required deposit of $12½ per debenture, and I undertake to accept the same or any less number you may allot to me and to make the remaining payments in respect thereof on allotment.

Your Obedient Servant,

Name
Address
Occupation
Date

The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

RECEIVED the day of 1891 of Mr. the sum of $..... being a deposit of $12½ per debenture on debentures in the above named Company.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

[1124]

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE OF 1865 AND IN THE MATTER OF A. G. GORDON & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the CREDITORS of the above-named Company are required, on or before the 4th day of OCTOBER, 1891, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors if any, to the Undersigned ALEXANDER GRANT GORDON, of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, the Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing by the Liquidator, are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts are proved.

Dated the 24th day of August, 1891.

A. G. GORDON,
Liquidator.

[1249]

Intimations.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS of the above Club will be held in the CITY HALL on FRIDAY, the 11th September proximo, at 4 P.M.

BUSINESS.

Notice of the Business to be transacted has been sent by post to each Member of the Club. Any Member who has not received such notice is requested to communicate at once with

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1891. [1150

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

A REWARD of $500 will be paid to any person supplying information that will lead to the discovery and identification of a Chinese girl named LI AFAT, who, in or about the month of September, 1888, was resident at St. Francis Street, Wanchai, in the house of JOHN MINHINNETT, an overseer in the Hongkong Public Works Department, under the protection of a Chinese kept woman named WONG AH NGAN.

LI AFAT is about 10 years of age, and according to a declaration made by WONG AH NGAN at the Magistracy, she was returned to her mother about three years ago—presumably to some village in the Kwangtung Province, where it is stated she died a short time afterwards.

On the other hand JOHN MINHINNETT deposed on oath in the Supreme Court that LI AFAT was sold by WONG AH NGAN and that he was present in his own house when the purchase money was paid; and it has since been reported that the girl was taken to Singapore for immoral purposes.

A Reward of $250 will be paid to any person who shall produce reliable evidence, showing that LI AFAT was returned to her mother, in or about September, 1888, and afterwards died as alleged.

Apply to

THE EDITOR,
The Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1891. [1169

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

DURING this and next month members are recommended to practise at the 200, 500 and 600 yards ranges—Bisley rules; and 7 rounds and one sighting shot at each distance. It is desired that all scores made be sent in to the Secretary. A prize will be given to the compiler of the highest aggregate of not less than 5 practices.

J. ANDERSON,
Acting Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1891. 165

DENTISTRY.

FIRST-CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG,
Surgeon Dentist,
(Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. ROGERS),
HAS REMOVED
TO
THE BANK BUILDINGS,
QUEEN'S ROAD,
(above Messrs. Dakin Bros. of China, Ld.).

CONSULTATION FREE.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1891. [150

SIEN TING,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation free.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1891. [448

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR any of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES
Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1885. [15

G. FALCONER & CO.,

WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS and JEWELLERS, NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS and BOOKS.

No. 18, Queen's Road Central. [185

NOTICE.

JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices, Extra Special Terms for Shipping and large Orders.

Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says "It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1888. [12

W. S. MARTEN,
ARTISTIC DECORATOR,
2, DUDDELL STREET,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1891. [52

JOHN AMBROSE CLARKE,
Teacher of Officers and Engineers,
No. 75, WYNDHAM STREET,
Opposite Central Police Station.

CANDIDATES prepared for the MARINE BOARD EXAMINATIONS.
Author of the "NEW NAVIGATION,"
And an "*Arithmetic*" for Engineers, $5.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1891. [146

Intimations.

THE CHINA BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Directors are prepared to re-allot Forfeited Shares in the above Company on production at the Office of the Agents of Scrip, and payment of the CALL of $5 and Interest on or before the 5th September next.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1891. [1156

THE CHINA BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., No. 6, Ice House Lane, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of September, 1891, at 4 p.m., when the following Resolutions will be put to the Meeting:—

1.—That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that John Wheeley of Hongkong be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purposes of such winding up.

2.—That the draft Agreement submitted to this Meeting and expressed to be made between this Company and its Liquidator of the one part and The Hongkong Borneo Company, Ltd. of the other part be and the same is hereby approved and that the said Liquidator be and he is hereby authorized to enter into an Agreement with such new Company (when incorporated) in the terms of the said draft and to carry the same into effect.

On the above Resolutions being passed the proceedings as to the winding up of the Company, and the powers conferred on the Liquidator will be proceeded with and exercised under the provisions of Section CXLIX of Ordinance No. 1 of 1865 of the Ordinances of Hongkong.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1891. [1155

NOTICE.

H. G. BROWN & CO., LIMITED.

IN accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association, the Consulting Committee and General Managers have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 4 per cent. for the half year ended 30th June, 1891, on the paid-up Capital of the Company.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS, payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Corporation, may be had on application at the Offices of the General Managers, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 9th September.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 9th September, both days inclusive.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1891. [1145

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 17th September, at 4 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of declaring Dividends.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 17th Sept., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. H. RAY,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1891. [1153

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

TO AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that all AERATED WATER BOTTLES and SYPHONS bearing the Company's Name and Trade Mark are its property solely, and that any Manufacturer using the same or any Person or Persons other than the Customers of the Firm found in possession of the same will be proceeded against as the law directs.

A. H. MANCELL,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1891. [1122

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORIGINAL CERTIFICATE No. 618 dated 4th February, 1887, for 10 Shares in the above Company, numbered 16863 to 16872, standing in the name of EDMUND FARAGO, of Foochow, having been LOST, a NEW CERTIFICATE for the said Shares will be issued Fourteen Days hence, and the said Original Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

EDWARD OSBORNE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1891. [1180

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in a statement of Business contributed during the Half-year ended 30th June, 1891, on or before the 10th instant, on which date the accounts will be closed.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1891. [1181

Hotels.

THE SHAMEEN HOTEL,

BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the 'River Steamer Wharves,' is now open to receive Visitors.

The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Rooms, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.

The Table D'Hôte is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is in experienced hands.

Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc., of the best quality only.

A WELL APPOINTED BILLIARD-ROOM.

A. F. DO ROZARIO,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1891. [1182

Intimations.

SHOOTING SEASON, 1891.

FOR SALE

ELEY'S GREEN, BLUE and BROWN } CARTRIDGE CASES.
ELEY'S NEW DAMP-PROOF }
PIGON and WILKS ALLIANCE POWDER.
FELT, CLOTH and GREASE-PROOF WADS.
NEWCASTLE CHILLED and ORDINARY SHOT.
GUN IMPLEMENTS and SPORTING SUNDRIES.
SPORTING CARTRIDGES, loaded to order.
DOUBLE BARRELLED FOWLING PIECES.
MARTINI-HENRI RIFLES, WINCHESTER REPEATING CARBINES.
SMITH & WESSON'S REVOLVERS.
SHOOTING SUITS, STOCKINGS, HATS, BOOTS, &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1891. [39

SHANGHAI,
7, Foochow Road,

LONDON,
101, Leadenhall Street.

ESTD. 1864.

AGENCIES AT ALL THE PRINCIPAL TREATY PORTS OF CHINA.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Hongkong—13, Queen's Road. [16

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL AND NAUTICAL BOOKS.

REED'S ENGINEER'S GUIDE.
Hurton's Practical Engineer's Guide.
Winton's Modern Steam Practice and Engineering.
Pocock's Model Engine Making.
Hiorn's Iron and Steel Manufacture.
Wylie's Iron and Steel Founding.
Slingo and Brooker's Electrical Engineering.
Gray's Absolute Measurement of Electricity and Magnetism.
Hospitalier's Electrician's Pocket Book.
Bottone's Electrical Instrument Making for Amateurs.
Mascart on Electro-Magnets.
Bale's Handbook for Steam Users.
Spretson's Practical Treatise on Casting and Founding.
Thompson's Dynamo Electric Machinery.
Seaton's Manual of Marine Engineering.
Kemp's Handbook of Electrical Testing.
Mackrow's Shipbuilder's Pocket Book.
Jamieson's Text Book of the Steam Engine.
Traill on Steam Boilers.
Thurston's Iron and Steel Shipbuilding.
Instructions for Measuring Surveyors.
Dr. Doberck's Law of Storms in the Eastern Seas.
Major General Palmer on Typhoons.
Norrie's Epitome of Navigation.
Inman's Nautical Tables.
Paasch's Illustrated Marine Encyclopædia.
Lecky's Wrinkles in Navigation.
Raper's Navigation.
Bedford's Sailor's Pocket Book.
Clarke's (J. Ambrose) The New Navigation.
Davis' Azimuth Tables.
Burdwood's do.
Lee's Laws of Shipping and Insurance.
Goodfellow's Cargo Measurer.
Bergen's Navigation.
International Code of Signals.
Book of Flags, House Flags and Funnels.
Morris' Elementary Navigation.
Lecky's The Danger Angle.
Engineers Extra First Class Examination.
Bergen's Seamanship.
Donaldson's Drawing and Rough Sketching for Marine Engineers.
Paasch's From Keel to Truck.
Brassey's Naval Annual.

W. POWELL & CO.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

(NOW PROCEEDING)

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

INCLUDING MARINBURK Co.'s FURNITURE *UNDER COST.*

W. POWELL & CO.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1891. [6

CARMICHAEL & Co., LD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS—TOBACCO AND CIGAR IMPORTERS, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS;—NAUTICAL, ENGINEERING, and ELECTRICAL.
OUTFITTING;—A select, but inexpensive Stock.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES in great variety.
AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND and CANADIAN DAIRY PRODUCE.

CARMICHAEL & CO. LTD.
18, Praya Central, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1891. [1168

ROBERT LANG & CO.

NEW HATS.

BLACK, GREY AND BROWN FELTS
SINGLE TERAI HATS
(ALL SHAPES).
STRAW AND PITH HATS.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1891. [136

MOUTRIE, ROBINSON & CO.

(From J. Broadwood & Sons and Collard & Collard).
THE PIANO, ORGAN AND MUSIC WAREHOUSE,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL,
and at London, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.

PIANOS SPECIALLY MADE FOR THIS CLIMATE AND GUARANTEED.
MONTHLY PAYMENTS OR HIRE.

TUNING—REPAIRS.

Instruments made equal to new. Large experience, all Machinery, trained men and Work guaranteed.

OLD PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

16 YEARS extensive experience in China, and the only firm of trained and practical people devoting themselves entirely to the Music and Musical Instrument Trade. [789

CRUICKSHANK & CO., LD.,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
AND
Commission Agents.

JUST LANDED A FRESH LOT OF TOBACCOES.

"OLD RIP,"
"RICHMOND GEM,"
"OUR BOYS,"
"VERGINIA FLAKE,"
"CARTE BLANCHE,"
"POSTILLION CAVENDISH,"
"WILL'S BIRD'S EYE,"
"THREE CASTLES,"
and
"GOLDEN CLOUD."

CIGARS.

Compagnie de General's most popular brands, in good condition always in stock.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1891. [27

Banks.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital.....£1,000,000
Subscribed Capital.....£ 500,000

Head Office:—Hongkong.

Court of Directors.

D. Gillies, Esq. | Chow Tung Shang, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. | W. Watton, Esq.
C. J. Hirst, Esq. | Quan Hoi Chuen, Esq.
A. B. McKEAN, Acting Chief Manager.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Esq.—Messrs. Dent Palmer & Co.
JOHN BUTTERY, Esq.—Messrs. John Buttery & Co.
C. B. STUART-WORTLEY, Esq., M.P., for Hallam.
G. W. F. PLAYFAIR, Manager.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE, SHANGHAI.
Hüi Fü Yuen, Esq. | Lim Kwan King, Esq.
Ma Kie Tchong, Esq. | Chu Ming Siang, Esq.
Tong Kwei Sung, Esq.
J. D. THORBURN, Manager pro. tem.

THE Head Office now receives Money on deposit and makes advances on Goods in neutral Godowns, and upon other securities, on terms to be had on application.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1891. [1166

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL£2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL£ 580,000.

LONDON:
Head Office.....40, Threadneedle Street.
West End Office.....25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 4½ per Cent. per Annum.
" 6 " 3½ " "
" 3 " 2½ " "
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager. [10

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS,
(REGISTERED).

AN ANTISEPTIC PAINT for the Preservation of Wood, Walls, Ropes and Ship's Tackle. May be applied to Beams, Floors, Wainscoting, Wooden Ornaments, Eaves, Roofs, Wooden Sheds, Farmers' and Gardeners' Implements, Carts, Posts, Fences, Stables, Gates, Bridges, Boats, and all Timber underground.

Effectually excludes all dampness from walls painted with it and entirely prevents the crumbling away and decay of both stone and bricks. White ants do not touch wood painted with Carbolineum Avenarius.

Used during the last 14 years with the utmost success, as proved by numerous Testimonials from living authorities.

Sold in casks of about 450 lbs. net, Price cents, per lb.

For further particulars, apply to

SCHEELE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 16, Stanley Street.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1889. [44

Commercial.

THE WEEK'S SHARE BUSINESS.

Hongkong, August 29th.

Share business during the week has been almost at a standstill, chiefly in consequence of expected troubles in connection with the monthly settlements. Although these expectations were only partially realised, as nearly all bad and doubtful accounts were at least temporarily adjusted, rates generally have declined to a considerable extent. A few stocks have maintained their positions of last week; still the market evidences but little animation, and for some time to come any great change for the better can scarcely be anticipated with a fair show of reason.

Banks, quoted at 200 in our report of this day week, were a dead-letter until after the Settlements, but since then some transactions have been put through at 172 per cent. premium for cash, *ex all*, and also at 173 for delivery on the 25th proximo. We have many times warned those of our readers who are interested in share investments against being misled and led away by the machinations of inspired "rings" and "combinations" of unscrupulous jobbers, who have during recent years on various occasions attempted to rob the investing public by ways that are dark and means that are more than dubious, and we venture to believe that all our good advice has not been wasted on the "desert air." And we again throw out a word of warning to our friends who are interested in Banks. This stock, if the Bank's latest report may be relied on, is worth about 150, and that is an outside estimate. It doesn't require either a genius or a prophet to prove this by the substantial evidence of facts and figures; and any accountant who knows his work, or any shrewd man of business with his eyes open, can demonstrate—the absolute accuracy of our contention in a very few words. A certain "park of bulls," who have most admirably illustrated that ancient fable about the donkey and the lion's skin, thought they could "corner" Bank shares, and wax exceeding rich by their nefarious operations. They have ignominiously failed, and the bottom of that deep well of their own digging has not yet been reached. The shares of the Hongkong Bank are worth, on published figures, about 150 *ex all*; what they are actually worth can only be satisfactorily ascertained when the Bank's accounts, duly certified and authenticated by competent auditors, are published. They have not been so published for the past ten years—if they have ever been so published,—and matters are getting so serious and so complicated—*vide* Mr. J. S. Moses' (the Chairman of the Court of Directors) speech at last Saturday's meeting—that the actual position of the Bank is a bit of a mystery. As this matter, however, is being got cherry ripe for public discussion by the Editor of this journal, the foregoing words of warning ought to be sufficient for the present.

National Bank (ordinary) shares have changed hands since our last weekly report at 70 per cent. discount, and a few Founders' shares are on offer at $170 per share. At these rates this scrip should prove a lucrative investment.

The Bank of China, Japan and the Straits' stock has been inquired after, and sales at $15 and £145 for ordinary and Founders' shares respectively have been reported. As this institution is now going in for legitimate banking business, in addition to its special sphere of operations, it promises to become most useful to the colony and a paying concern to its shareholders.

In Docks but little has been done since we last wrote; a few forced sales were made at 89 per cent. premium, *ex. div.*, for settlement purposes, but there are now buyers at 90. Some comments made at the meeting of shareholders last Monday, especially referring to the $10,000 allotted for contributing shareholders and $10,000 bonus to European employés, have caused a lot of discussion in the colony amongst those interested. As the question in its entirety will be fully dealt with editorially in the *Telegraph* early next week, it is only necessary to say here that the opinion of shareholders against a special contribution to Directors which is a barefaced imposition, and a bonus to a certain class of the Company's servants which can only lead to bitter feeling among those left out in the cold, and which, moreover, is altogether unnecessary, is practically unanimous. Why don't the complacent Directors propose to canonise the European employés who have done absolutely nothing for which they have not been adequately paid? Some of them would look well in golden haloes and with tinplated harps. Perhaps Joss Bellios would supply those artistic articles of adornment free, gratis, if he were judiciously approached!

China Sugars have changed hands during the week at 168 and 169 per share, ex. div., but there is now a slightly better feeling, and a few shares could be placed at 170. Luzons are wanted at 63.

Charbonnages have been talked about considerably during the past few days, and sundry reports of cablegrams from London, all more or less idiotic, have been current "gup" on the Rialto. If anything of real importance to the shareholders of this Company should occur, our readers can rely on having the earliest information, but we cannot spare time and space to report the nonsensical and spurious utterances of interested jobbers. The *China Mail* is the article for that sort of stuff, if it serves no other purpose. Charbonnages have been bought and sold at from 360 to 400 shekels per share, and shares are still offering at the latter rate. And they are cheap at the price—but we must send a Special Commissioner to have a look at that show very soon, if sufficient inducement offers. Imuris' shares have found buyers at $7, $7.50 and $7.75 per share, but afterwards dropped to $7.25 closing weak, with sellers. Those interested in this peculiarly doubtful concern—especially in view of what has lately appeared in the San Francisco newspapers, will be wise to await further developments and fuller information before taking any additional risks. The cablegrams alleged to have been received here since the arrival of the American mail last Monday may mean a lot, and they may mean nothing. The comments in the 'Frisco papers were probably known in England the day after they were published; but no contradiction was received in Hongkong until special telegrams were sent from here three weeks afterwards. He, who runs may read. And until Jardine, Matheson & Co. (who "run" the Imuris in the Far East) fully explain what they had to do with the Weinrich patent when they started the Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ld., how much they got out of that useless abortion, and how much Mr. William McGregor Smith got out of it, we shall advise our readers that the *ipse dixit* of "the princely house" is not necessarily gospel truth. There may be an Imuris mine, with wealth of untold gold piled up on the Mexican plains, and then again there possibly may not be. Mr. James Whittall, who is not an altogether unknown factor in Hongkong speculations of years gone bye, or Jardine, Matheson, & Co., or somebody, says there is; and the San Francisco newspapers, which certainly can have no interest in lying, say the entire show is a fraud. We haven't been there and we don't know the exact situation; but our readers will be wise to act judiciously and cautiously in their dealings with this stock until they are in possession of that reliable information which they ought to have received months ago—and especially after the suspicious drop in the market value of the scrip within the past few weeks.

In other stocks we have nothing of interest to report.

Hongkong, September 2nd.

There has been absolutely nothing done since the publication of our Saturday's report. Latest quotations are appended:—

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank,—172 per cent. prem., Ex. all, sellers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—$95 per share, buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—$66½ per share, buyers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 251 per share, sellers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—$110 per share, buyers.
Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 70 buyers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—$317 per share, buyers.
China Fire Insurance Company—$861 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—$91 per cent. premium, buyers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—$33½ per share, sales and buyers.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—60 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Gas Company—$131 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Company—$65 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per-cent. Debentures —$501.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited —30 per cent. discount, sellers.
Douglas Steamship Company—$40 per share, sellers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$170 per share, *ex. div.*, buyers.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$63 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Ice Company—$86 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited —$75 per share.
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—$7.- per share, sales.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—$20 per share, ex. div., buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884, B—21 per cent. premium, sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884, C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886, E—14 per cent. premium.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—$113 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—$25 per share, nominal.
Punjom and Sunghie Dua Samantan Mining Co. —$3½ per share, sellers.
The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—$0.75 per share, buyers.
Imuris Mining Co., Limited—$7½ per share, sellers.
The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—$4 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—$75 per share, sales and sellers.
Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—$400 per share, sales and buyers.
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—$65 per share, buyers.
H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—$45 per share, sellers.
Cruickshank & Co., Limited—$25 per share, nominal.
The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.
The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—$10 per share, sellers.
The China-Borneo Co., Limited—$12 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited —$12 per share, sellers.
The Green Island Cement Co.—$15 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited— $76 per share, sales and sellers.
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—$6 per share, sellers.
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—$15 per share, sellers.
The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—$26 per share, sellers.
The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Limited—$5 per share, sellers.
The Labuk Planting Co., Limited—$10 per share, sellers.
The Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Limited— $4 per share, buyers.
The Selama Tin Mining Co., Limited—50 cents per share, sales and sellers.
The Shameen Hotel Co., Limited—nominal.
The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited— $15 per share, buyers.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ld.— $25 per share, sales and sellers.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits Ld.— Founders' shares, £145 per share, nominal.
London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ld.—£17 sales.
The National Bank of China, Ld.—70 per cent. dis., buyers.
The National Bank of China, Ld.—Founders' shares, $170 per share, buyers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. 3/2½
Bank Bills, on demand 3/2½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/2½
Credits at 4 months' sight 3/3
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/3½
ON PARIS—
Bank, Bills, on demand 4.03
Credits, at 4 months' sight 4.11
On India, T. T. 221½
On Demand 221½
ON SHANGHAI—
Bank, T. T. 72½
Private, 30 days' sight 72½

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

1st Sept., 1891.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind			
Vladivostock						
Tokio						
Nagasaki						
Shanghai	29.63	85	NE	1		
Foochow	29.65	84	NE	3		
Amoy	29.54	87	SE	2		
Asping						
Swatow	29.57	82	WSW	1		
Hongkong	29.60	87	WNW	1		
Victoria Peak			WNW			
Canton	29.63	94	W	1		
Macao	29.61	86	SSW	1		
Hoihow						
Haiphong	29.57	90	S	1		
Bolinao	29.72	84	S	1		
Manila	29.72	88	SW	1	cmd	
Cape St. James						

2nd Sept., 1891.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind			
Vladivostock						
Tokio						
Nagasaki						
Shanghai	29.57	79	SE	1		
Foochow						
Amoy	29.51	81	SE	1		
Asping						
Swatow	29.57	84	WNW	1		
Hongkong	29.61	86	ESE	1		
Victoria Peak			ESE			
Canton	29.63	88	NW	1		
Macao	29.63	87	NW	1		
Hoihow						
Haiphong	29.56	84	SE	1		
Bolinao	29.61	85	SE	1		
Manila						
Cape St. James						

The barometer has risen in the south, typhoon reported entering China in the south of Shanghai at 10 a.m. Weather clear, hot and dry with thunderstorms in some places along the southern coast. (Issued at 10.15 a.m.)

1—Barometer reduced to level of Sea (or in inches) reading and hundredths. 2—Temperature in the shade in degrees Fahrenheit. 3—Humidity in percentages of saturation. the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100. 4—Direction of the wind by true points. 5—Force of wind according to Beaufort scale. 6—State of the weather: 1 Fair day, 2 Fair night, 3 Cloudy, 4 Drizzling rain, 5 Foggy, 6 Gloomy, 7 Rain, 8 Lightning, 9 Overcast, 10 Passing showers, 11 Squally, 12 Rain, 13 Snow, 14 Thunder, 15 Variable, 16 Dew, 17 Hail, 18 Boisterous. 19 Hot, 20 Sleet.

Hongkong Observatory, 2nd Sept., 1891.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Gee, Falconer & Co.'s Register.

	To-day.
Barometer—9 a.m.	29.76
Barometer—1 p.m.	29.73
Barometer—4 p.m.	29.72
Thermometer—9 a.m.	84
Thermometer—1 p.m.	88
Thermometer—4 p.m.	88
Thermometer—9 a.m. (Wet bulb)	79
Thermometer—1 p.m. (do)	80
Thermometer—4 p.m. (do)	82
Thermometer—Maximum	89
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	82

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

ACTIV, Danish steamer, 355, H. Hygam, 2nd Sept.,—Pakhoi 31st August, and Hoihow 1st Sept., General.—A. R. Marty.

FAME, British steamer, 117, Lieut. Wm. G. Comley, R.N.R.—Hongkong Government tender.

BELGIC, British steamer, 2,695, W. H. Walker, 24th August,—San Francisco 30th July, and Yokohama 18th August, Mails and General. —O. & O. S. S. Co.

BORMIDA, Italian steamer, 1,499, F. Susini, 20th August,—Bombay 11th August, and Singapore 23rd, General.—Carlowitz & Co.

CASS, Chinese steamer, 704, M. Jensen, 2nd September,—Canton 2nd Sept., General.—Chinese.

COLONIST, British steamer, 1,467, Alfred M. Mass, 29th August,—Middlesborough, *viâ* Hamburg 5th July, and Singapore 22nd August, General.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

CROWN OF ARRAGON, British steamer, 1,485, J. Darward, 1st Sept.,—Foochow 30th Aug., Tea.—Order.

DARDANUS, British steamer, 1,507, Purdy, 2nd Sept.,—Liverpool 17th July, and Singapore 27th August, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

DECIMA, German steamer, 965, C. Christensen, 31st August,—Sourabaya 21st Aug., Sugar. —Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

DELTA, French steamer, 717, Abbal, 3rd Sept.,—Haiphong 30th August, General.—Messageries Maritimes.

DON JUAN, Spanish steamer, 654, R. Beltran, 25th August,—Manila 20th August, and Amoy 23rd, General.—Brandão & Co.

EMPRESS OF INDIA, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, R.N.R., 20th August,—Vancouver 29th July, Yokohama 13th, and Shanghai 27th, General.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

FREJR, Danish steamer, 397, C. L. Strand, 1st Sept.,—Pakhoi 30th August, and Hoihow 31st, General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

GENERAL WERDER, German steamer, 1,819, B. Blanke, 27th August,—Yokohama 18th August, Mails and General.—Melchers & Co.

HOLSTEIN, German steamer, 1,103, T. Bruhn, 30th August,—Saigon 25th August, Rice.—Tung Kee.

KONG BENG, British steamer, 862, H. Deans, 22nd August,—Bangkok 10th Aug., General. —Yuen Fat Hong.

KUTSANG, British str., 1,405, W. Hall Jackson, 1st Sept.,—Calcutta 16th August, Penang 23rd, and Singapore 27th, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MENMUIR, British steamer, 1,287, H. Craig, 24th August,—Sydney 31st July, Brisbane 3rd August, Townsville 5th, Cooktown 7th, Thursday Island 10th, Port Essington 12th, and Port Darwin 15th, Coal and General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

MIRZAPORE, British steamer, 3,891, R. Harvey, 1st Sept.,—Shanghai 29th August, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

MONKSEATON, British steamer, 1,892, J. N. Beazley, 27th August,—Saigon 21st August, General.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

PEKING, German steamer, 954, F. Schultz, 2nd Sept.,—Canton 2nd September, General.—Siemssen & Co.

PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani,—Hongkong 2nd Whampoa Dock Co.

POLLUX, German str., 898, H. Heilmers, 28th August,—Saigon 24th August, Rice and Paddy.—Melchers & Co.

PRESTO, German steamer, 655, F. Jessen, 30th August,—Haiphong 27th August, and Hoihow 29th, General.—Siemssen & Co.

TAI-YUAN, British steamer, 1,450, R. Nelson, 31st August,—Kobe (Japan) 26th Aug., General, —Butterfield & Swire.

THALES, British steamer, 820, Hunter, 1st Sept.,—Swatow 31st August, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

TONGSHAN, British steamer, 1,111, Jenkins, 30th August,—Bangkok 24th Aug., General, —Kin Tye Loong.

VENETIA, British steamer, 1,607, T. F. Creery, 24th August,—Bombay 8th August, and Singapore 18th, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

VERONA, British steamer, 1,876, F. H. Seymour, 31st August,—Yokohama 22nd August, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

VIKSANG, British steamer, 317, Galesworthy, 1st Sept.,—Manila 28th August, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

CARL FRIEDRICHS, German ship, 2,040, H. Fehlich, 5th July,—Cardiff 21st March, Coals.—Melchers & Co.

ELSE, German ship, 1,375, Th. Pflieger, 5th August,—Cardiff 9th March, Coal.—Siemssen & Co.

ERLKONIG, Chinese bark, 457, Opium Examination Hulk,—Stonecutters' Island.—Chinese Customs.

HARVARD, American bark, 986, L. A. Colcord, 27th August,—Shanghai 12th August, Ballast.—Order.

IRIS, British sch., 206, Shaw, 31st August, —Geraldton, W.A., 1st August, Sandalwood. —Order.

ISABEL, Norwegian ship, 1,260, S. Hegge, 18th August,—Shanghai 1st August, Ballast.—Reuter, Brockelmann & Co.

JESSONDA, German bark, 883, Aug. Oesselmann, 20th July,—Newcastle, N.S.W., 24th May, Coals.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

KITTY, British bark, 803, Wilson, 21st July,—Singapore 7th July, Timber.—D. Musso.

MARIA, Spanish schooner, 51, Francisco Oloneo, 9th July,—Manila, 18th June, Ballast.—Master.

MARIE BERG, German bark, 536, H. Hindrichs, 26th August,—Whampoa 25th August, General.—Wieler & Co.

PENDLETON, American ship, 1,385, J. N. Pendleton, 23rd August,—New York 19th April, Kerosene Oil.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

PORTLAND (LOYD), American bark, 1,180, A. H. Forbes, 13th July,—New York 16th March, Petroleum.—Shewan & Co.

STANFIELD, British bark, 590, J. Clark, 3rd July,—Sourabaya, 14th June, Ballast.—Captain.

XENIA, American bark, 1,136, L. D. Smith, 8th July,—Newcastle, N.S.W., 14th May, Coals. —Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

ZENDA GOODEY, British barque, 1,087, E. E. Manning, 23rd August,—New York 18th April, Kerosene Oil.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

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